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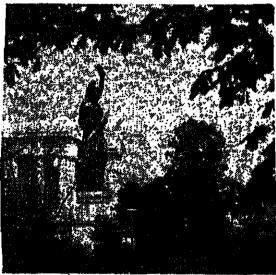
2000 years. Every town has

brewed its own beer since the Middle Ages whilst

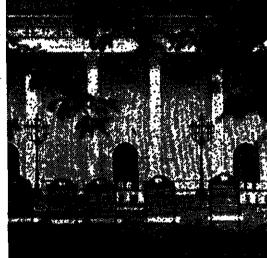
German sparkling wine came in about 1800. You'll

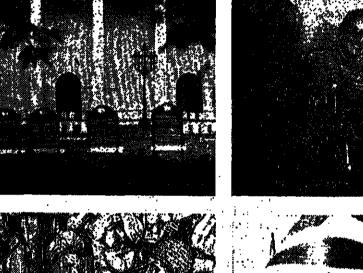
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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

_{Imburg,} 4 November 1971 _{Uth} Year - No. 499 - By air

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Political ramifications of Peace Prize deserve consideration



furiously in this day and age and last tek's sensation, the awarding of the lobel Peace Prize to Willy Brandt, has saidy paled in newsworthiness in companion with other, in some cases more roversial topics.

The abundance of views and opinions oked in the wake of the decision by the he Wise Men in Oslo nonetheless still ar thinking about, particularly as the and ceremony is not to take place for

The Prize awarded to the Chancellor is, quote one American comment, a wor in world affairs. It is also, one is impted to add, a factor in home affairs. in varying degrees the award or non-and of the Swedish dynamite manufacber's prize, intended to be a moral the has become a political factor over the jars. Seldom, however, has it been we such political dynamite as on this

I has always been basically the same tun of ideas, an altruist whose work in point the world in the direction of lasting peace, or ought it to go to a

IN THIS ISSUE

	Noweglan parliament honours Chancellor Willy Brandt	raye	•
•	Mulics Sucontented at home but damage under criticism	Page	5
. ;	ACATION	Page	.9

hty teachers from America 端down in Hamburg

MG CONDITIONS professor recommends how day instead of 4-day week

^{la de}humanised super-human

aloner, a statesman representing In all the helm whose decisions, for for for ill, will decide whether there " War or peace?

of by year the award committee has for either the one solution or the occasionally indeed awarding the Prize to institutions, much in the

of a charitable body. Year's award represents a leap right to the minute world affairs, the esponse, critical and approving, reflects an assessment of the

policy pursued, a policy of which the outcome is as yet uncertain.

None of the many commentaries has disputed for a moment that the man himself is worthy of the award.

One important point is that the award has been made to a German - 27 years after Auschwitz, as many commentators were quick to note.

This year's Nobel Prize, French and other leader writers commented, amounts to absolution or the final act thereof. The heritage of the Third Reich has at long last been consigned to history.

Oddly enough, this kind of comments serves to remind us that the heritage of the past is still a burden this country has to shoulder. The reminder is, perhaps,: timely. History can never be consigned completely to oblivion,

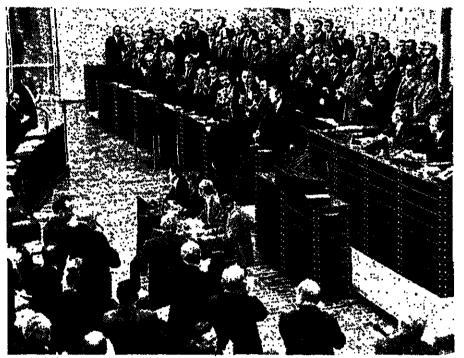
A second, major aspect of the Nobel Peace Prize award is the repercussions at home of the praise for Willy Brandt's

foreign policy.
"Brandt will not have less difficulty in ocuring ratification of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw," a major Franch newspaper noted in its headline, and there is, of course, a fair amount of truth n this frank comment.

On the day after the news of the award Rainer Barzel, Opposition leader in the Bundestag, delivered a noteworthy speech in which he rejected total confrontation between government and Opposition in fayour of objective debate on, specifically, Ostpolitik."

It may, of course, well be that this or a similar move would have been made regardless of the previous day's news. But the Opposition leader was astute enough himself briefly to note a certain connec-tion between the two events in order to

Bonn-Paris cooperation



Chancellor Willy Brandt was given a standing ovation in the Bundestag when it was announced that he had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and CDU leader, Rainer Barzel, congratulated the Chancellor.

take the wind out of the sails of allegations that his latest move was a mere instance of party-political opportun-

that there is something in the most critical reaction on the part of a foreign newspaper. By and large international opinion approved of the award but the Daily Telegraph of London talked in terms of "massive intervention," in the internal affairs of another country.

World opinion has been put to work in this country in favour of the Ostpolitik pursued by Willy Brandt and his government. It is a pity that the weight it pulls is not really subtle enough for an assessment of such a difficult and indeed

Differences of opinion might otherwise

It is not only the international mone-

tary crisis that has drawn Bonn and Paris

apart; this country's Ostpolitik is also

On the one hand they are having to

come to terms with a new German

seil-awareness, on the other there are

differences of opinion as to the further

France, having for the last ten years

built up its defences belund a US-German

protective shield, is bound to feel troop

cuts in Central Europe to be more

problematic than this country does, being

in a different political and military

The Bonn government repeatedly emphasies that its Ostpolitik can only be based on "remaining embedded in an

active Westpolitik."
The meeting between Brandt and Pom-

pidou forms part of this most essential

activity.

making the French think twice.

steps that remain to be taken.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The idea of Foreign Minister Walter Scheel embarking on a whistle-stop tour of Africa is a strange one. Five countries in ten days (Nigeria, Congo-Kinshasa, Cameroon, Ivory Coast and Maurotania) is fast work, without a shadow of a doubt.

Walter Scheel's

whistle-stop tour

of West Africa

This is particularly true of these partic ular countries since geographical proximity is pretty well all they have in common. They differ considerably in political outlook; history; development and so on. What is more, their climates differ, which does not make the programme any easier.

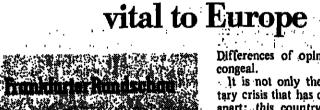
At the same time it would be wrong to conclude that the whole tour is a waste of time because nothing useful can come of it. It would have done him no harm to take more time but Walter Scheel can claim to have coped with the tour faster than others would have managed.

the individual countries and their problems from his years as Minister of Development Aid. He knows his hosts too, many of them personally, and Walter Scheel is the last man one could accuse of finding it hard to make contacts.

What is more, his talks were carefully prepared in advance, by the Foreign dinisters of the countries concerned on the one hand and by Herr Scheel himself in talks with his opposite numbers at the UN General Assembly in New York.

The only accusation that can justifiably be levelled is one that his wife could make. Strenuous tours of this kind cannot do his health any good.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 October 1971) (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 23 October 1971)





Tranco-Federal Republic friendship. the praises of which have often been sung to the point of crowning it with a halo, is a friendship between difficult hedfellows.

The French and the Germans have differing interests, assessments of themselves and traditions. It would be too much to expect the sun always to shine.

Yet even the occasional annoyance with the other party cannot alter the fact that there is no future for a united Europe without a sound basis of cooperation between Paris and Bonn.

This is why Chancellor Brandt chose the right time in holding non-routine talks with President Pompidou to deal with a number of the latest difficulties.

Soviet domestic and foreign policies reviewed

in the Soviet Union.

programmatic ideas.

industrial society.

feared Soviet past.

for consumer goods.

computer age.

limits to the Brezhnev cult.

In recent years, Wolfgang Leonhard

noted, Soviet domestic opposition has

changed in character. Under the influence

of a general reversion to inflexibility and

motivated by disappointed hopes of re-

form individual acts of protest have given

way to a truly collective movement with

Soviet underground literature has

grown more political. The spark of

opposition has extended from youthful

extremist splinter groups to liberal groups

that under Khrushchev formed part of

the Establishment. More and more

The movement has yet to attain any

political significance but it nonetheless

represents a potential element of un-

certainty for a regime accustomed to

modes of government increasingly con-

trasting with the aspirations of Soviet

The turn of home affairs in the Soviet

Union is termed by Leonhard "limited

neo-Stalinism." Optically it differs quite

fundamentally from the Stalinism of the

Mass terror has been replaced by controlled doses of terror. The ruthless

priority given by Stalin to heavy industry

has given way to a greater consideration

his personal power Leonid Brezhnev has

yet to emerge as an uncontrollable sole

ruler, for that matter. There are, then,

The crucial characteristic of the Brezh-

nev regime, condemned as it is to

collectivity, would appear to be im-

mobility. There is a lack of punch in the

direction of either tough re-Stalinisation

or further-reaching reformist de-Stalinisa-

Firmly entrenched behind its ideolo-

gical defences and possessed by the idea

Soviet economic problems, unresolved

but acknowledged to exist, are forcing

Moscow to resort to foreign policy measures to relieve the burden, including

a more flexible apprach towards the West.

Kremlin leadership is no longer bent on

wishful thinking and revolutionary pol-

icies aimed at putting the world out of

Despite an unmistakeable increase in

scientists and technocrats are involved.

M oscow's current attitude towards the West is characterised not only by diplomatic and propagandist verve but also by a quality that is new. Signing of the Berlin Agreement and concern with troop cuts, a topic that has been studiously avoided for years, bear witness to fresh

Soviet readiness to continue the detente dialogue with Western Europe and the United States Irrespective even of President Nixon's declared intention of visiting Peking and Moscow's willingness to acknowledge existing ties and links in the West are indicative of a new realism.

The Soviet endeavour to become partners with the West in technology and trade has assumed a fresh sense of

How credible is this trend towards detente and change in Europe on the Kremlin's part? How highly can it be rated and to what extent can it be considered a long-term policy?

There can be no gainsaying the existence of a worrying uncertainty as to the motives and background of the latest Kremlin policy. To a considerable extent, though, it can be defused and viewed more objectively after close scrutiny and

An attempt to do just this was made at the recent Bonn conference of the Federal Republic Eastern European Studies Association, Wolfgang Leonhard provided information on Soviet domestic policy and Richard Löwenthal reviewed Soviet

Leonhard retraced the path taken by Moscow since October 1964 and the end of the relaxed and experimental policies pursued by Nikita Khrushchev and leading up to the rigid approach to home affairs and dislike of reform shown by Leonid Brezhney.

Already in April 1965, a mere six months after the fall of Klirushchev, the moratorium on de-Stalinisation so characteristic of the Brezhnev era was im-

In a succession of memoirs written by Second World War generals Stalin's name was again cast in a positive light and emphasis given to his role as a major war

The foundations of the conservative Brezhnev regime were then laid in swift succession. The Soviet military budget was drastically increased and a campaign launched to foster military patriotism.

A watered-down version of economic reform was announced, considerably scaling down original targets. Cultural policies were tightened up and a purge of the agitprop machine conducted.

The mass media were also affected by the purge and writers Yuri Daniel and Andrei Sinyavski arrested, tried and sentenced.

Reversion to a domestic policy line geared primarily to discipline, order, authority and maintenance of power has

also influenced ideological trends. Khrushchev's conciliatory-sounding tenets of the "Party of the entire people" and the "peaceful transition to Social-

13.4%

ism" were consigned to oblivion. In their place Leonid Brezhnev called for unswerving ideological warfare against right-wing opportunists, revisionists,

Trotskyites and other deviationists. Leonhard attributes this ideological clarion call, loudly sounded in spring 1968, not only to the Prague experiment with humane and democratic Comon maintaining Party power; abroad priority is given to consolidation of

To illustrate this shift in emphasis in Soviet policy towards the West Löwenthal differentiated between Warsaw Pact (argets as exemplified by the July 1966 Bucharest communique and the March 1969 Budapest declaration.

At home the Soviet leaders are intent

In 1966 Moscow still aimed at both munism but also, indeed primarily, to the renewed virulence of domestic opposition gaining recognition of its Eastern European possessions and ensuring disintegration of the Western alliance.

The 1969 Budapest call for a European security conference also included a demand for acknowledgement of the Soviet sphere of influence but on this occasion there was no questioning the Western alliance and integration.

A number of motives may be adduced for the Soviet decision in favour of priority for consolidation of power while at the same time being prepared to pursue a policy of detente.

First, Czechoslovakia again underlined the crisis-prone nature of the Soviet sphere of influence. The invasion of Czechoslovakia stripped Kremlin de-mands for a dissolution of military blocs

Second, Bonn's Ostpolitik presented the Soviet Union with the opportunity of gaining fresh status quo advantages in return for concessions on Berlin and good behaviour towards Europe as a whole.

Third, the return of China to the world stage compelled the Kremlin to seek safeguards for its sphere of influence in Eastern Europe and also to reappraise its relationship with the West.

Fourth, the Soviet Union's worldwide overcommitment began to make its presence felt, primarily in the form of an economic burden. Economic bottlenecks proved increasingly problematic as consumer demand in the Soviet home market increased and the technological gap

The desire for a degree of relief from the burden of overcommitment without surrender of terrain is the main motive behind Soviet foreign policy at present. Both aims would be enhanced by the holding of a European security con-

A conference would on the one hand provide a welcome forum for establishing advantageous economic links with the of maintaining its power the Brezhnev era West. On the other it would help to is an impediment in the way of the further international recognition of the German Democratic Republic.

Richard Löwenthal ended on an optimistic note. In Europe today, he concluded, security by means of relaxation of tension has come to be a distinct possibility.

Richard Löwenthal in his foreign policy Detente alone, he added, was not review also took the "compulsion to enough. It must be combined with loyalpractise coexistence" as his point of tv to the Western alliance and defence The post-revolutionary, conservative

A further proviso would seem necessary. The security Löwenthal means is that of Western Europe. It is of little assistance to Eastern Europe, which remains firmly incorporated in the powerpolitical system of the Soviet Union.

In view of the nuclear balance of terror and the uncertainty of its Bastern Euro-But not even the subtlest of renunciapean buffer zone it is for the most part tions of the use of force at a security engaged in conventional power politics, conference can make much difference to promptly exploiting the other side's this state of affairs. For that the time has weaknesses but basing its moves primarily vet to come. Andreas Kohlschill (Die Zeit, 22 October 1971)

Continued from page 1

on security considerations,

Domestic criticism of aspects of Ostpolitik such as the circumstances of the Chancellor's recent visit to the Soviet Union cannot be offset by the weight of world opinion. It is, when all is said and done, the ways and means that matter.

of a Peace Prize, problems that are

The political ramifications of the Peace Prize deserve careful consideration.

Soviet statesmen PEACE PRIZE

on the move Norwegian parliament honours **Chancellor Willy Brandt**

6 21 October 1969 Willy Brandt Soviet Premier Kosygin's latest in seal of the seal of political visits by himself, Presided programment and, even more significantly form little time it has taken for Willy General Secretary Brezhnev.

Recent visits have been paid to land.

Recent visits have been paid to India politica. Yugoslavia, Algeria, Morocco and Hanci.
At the end of this month Leonid Burch nev is to visit France and Alexel Knygo the seemingly impossible task of to tour Norway and Denmark.

What accounts for this sudden spated the points in common between the East and West of divided postwar Soviet diplomatic activity? In a number of cases it is a matter, in formal term, a been Chancellor of the Federal Rereturn visits. Even then the timbet and to the seem of the Federal Rereturn visits.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

return visits. Even then the times polic, two years on 21 October this year.

They stretch back to the time when Moscow evidently feels it now advisable became Mayor of Berlin, when he to demonstrate manifold foreign point lean to reflect on ways of overcoming activity. It would like to be in a position and on the control of of strength in conducting the various. There was nothing he or anyone else inaugurated talks with Washington a wold do about the building of the Berlin Wain 1961. He, too, had to live through coming to an agreement.

It would like to pave the way forth thrislent division of the City, unable to European security conference on which the facts, but this did not make is so keen. Anxiety in a number of the cold War. countries lest the Federal Republicated Lither it strengthened his resolve to find tate itself too much towards the Social way that was not strewn with illusions Union might result in backlash. Most in which the plight of the Germans in would like to demonstrate its reliable their country divided by concrete and with this in mind.

At the same time it is hard to visuals these hectic exchanges, including, of the course, visits to the Soviet Union, so having been influenced to some considerable extent by the unexpected announce able extent by the unexpected announce able to cross the Wall. As ment of another visit altogether, has largellor he attempted to make the state of the course of the co dent Nixon's visit to Peking. white demarcation line between the two

In view of this American initiative the Soviet Union would like to underline the stretchart. The progress along this roud can be attention being paid to the Mediterraness

emsponding to a name on the map -A contributory factor may well be that Kassel, Warsaw, Moscow and

A contributory factor may well be that it is proving more difficult than we originally envisaged to secure effective bases in the Meditorranean. It will be seemed worthwhile to lend a diplomatic secured worthwhile to lend a diplomatic liand.

The wave of Soviet diplomatic active need not, then, necessarily be viewed at reflection of Moscow's strength. It might well be attributable to anxiety and uncertainty, a response to development and moves by others rather than a first new to strength at the Gorman nation splitting even move.

Even so, there can be no disregarding the immense military strength that had final analysis backs up Soviet moves. (Frankfurter Allgemeint Zem) für Deutschland, 19 October 190

warded to 64 persons, and twelve to international organisations in wife of the past seventy years, with

Nobel Prize for Peace has been

Brandt is the 56th German to

a Nobel Prize in one of the six

le last German to be awarded a

Prize from the Norwegian parlia-

was the political commentator

nies awarded every year.

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further, we must work towards a regulated peaceful coexistence and aim for unification of the two parts. "This is not only

significant for Germany but is also important for peace in Europe and for the relationship between East and West." This basic idea

runs like a thread through all Willy Brandt's speeches and actions.

At his meeting with the GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph on 19 March in Er-Willy Brandt said: "The situation demands that we search for spheres in which it is possible to make progress towards peace on behalf of the people of Germany.

In Erfurt he saw at first hand the sponbiguous expression of

The Nobel Peace Prize

oy and hope as the crowd cheered "Willy, Willy" underlining the fact that another central feature of his policies is of vital algnificance and must remain in his renunciation of force policy based on the territorial status quo. He said: "I shall continue to base my actions on the continuing, living reality of one German

The second stage on the intra-German road in the attempt to break down confrontation between East and West step by step was marked by the meeting in Kassel of Stoph and Brandt on 21 May 1970. Kassel in fact marked a step in the wrong direction since the GDR delegation insisted obstinately on recognition of the other German State in international law.

What remained after Kassel was that twenty-point programme which the Bonn government placed as a suggestion before

Carl von Ossietzky in 1935. He was

unable to receive the prize, since he had

been incarcerated in a concentration

camp by the National Socialists. In

1938 he died in captivity as the result of

the privations he had suffered in the

Previous Peace Prize recipients from

Germany were Reichs Foreign Minister

the prize with the French educationalist

and champion of the peace movement

The prize is always awarded on 10

December, the birthday of Alfred

Nobel. Awards are made on the recom-

mendation of a select committee from

The members of this committee are

sworn to absolute secrecy about the

names on their short list. The award is

made in the Main Hall of Oslo Univer-

sity. Recipients wear an informal dark

suit. The committee explains ex-

haustively the reasons for its choices

and the first to congratulate award

winners is the Norwegian king.

Ferdinand Buisson.

the Norwegian parliament.



(Photo: J. H. Darchinger) the GDR for improving relations between the two countries.

Point one reads: "The FRG and the GDR, whose constitutions both aim at the reunification of the country, should in the interests of peace, the future and the cohesion of the country devise a treaty defining and regulating the relationship that exists between the two countries, improving the connections between the people and the States and contributing towards removing existing

Even before the pan-German meeting at government level in Kassel preparations nad been made for the treaty on the renunciation of the use or threat of force between the Federal Republic and the USSR at the West German/Soviet talks between Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and this country's representative State Secretary Egon Bahr. This was announced by Chancellor Brandt in his government policy statement and was signed in Moscow on 12 August 1970.

From Moscow Brandt spoke to people in this country on television, expressing once again his basic motivation for his policy of detente and peace with the

Brandt said: "Twenty-five years after the surrender of Hitler's destroyed Third Reich and fifteen years after Konrad Adenauer resumed diplomatic relations with Moscow it is high time to re lish our relationship with the East. The basis must be a mutual unlimited renunciation of force springing from the political situation that now exists in Europe.

"Our national interests do not permit us to stand between the West and East. Our country needs cooperative ventures. agreement with the West and conciliation with the East."

And the next stage, the German-Polish negotiations that led to the signing of the Treaty of Warsaw on 7 December 1970 had also been mentioned in advance by the statement of government policy in October 1969.

Perhaps it was that gesture of Willy Brandt's at the memorial to the victims of

Text of Nobel Peace Prize Committee citation

During the whole postwar period the unsolved German Problem has posed a latent danger for peace. In this time there have been many efforts to counter tension in this dangerous sphere with a spirit of detente.

The Nobel Committee of Stortinget the Norwegian parliament, has this day awarded the Peace Prize to Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt. By this choice the committee has tried to execute the intentions expressed in the testament of Alfred Nobel.

As the leader of the Federal Republic of Germany and in the name of the German people Willy Brandt has stretched out a hand in reconciliation between peoples who were for a long time enemies.

In a spirit of goodwill he has achieved extraordinary results in paving the way for peace in Europe, Political and military detente between East and West Europe are prerequisites for peaceful development.

The Committee ascribes great significance to the fact that as Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic from 1966 and then as Chancellor from 1969 Willy Brandt in motion initia

The Committee takes as evidence the signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Treaties Renouncing the Use or Threat of Force with both Poland and the Soviet

Moreover the Committee begs to give a reminder of Willy Brandt's efforts to guarantee the people of West Berlin the basic rights of personal security and freedom of movement.

Willy Brandt sees the strengthening of cooperation in Western Europe as an integral binding part of a peace plan for the whole Europe. With regard to the strengthening of the economic and political unit of Western Europe the Federal Chancollor has also seized vital nitiatives

The Nobel Committee considers the whole of his work as a fundamental contribution towards making a peaceful development not only in Europe, but also in the whole world, possible. (Unofficial translation)

the Warsaw ghetto, which surprised so many people, that impressed the world more than anything else - and the Nobel Committee, too. Brandt's humble knelling was a symbol of the new Germany, a sign of the policies that were required in a divided Europe and a mark of Willy Brandt's personal concept.

In his televised broadcast to the German people Brandt brought out the point of the agreement with these words: "The Treaty of Warsaw is to mark the end of an era of suffering and sacrifices which belongs to an evil past. It is to create a bridge between the two States and the two peoples. It should pave the way along which divided families can walk towards being reunited with one another.

efforts to "make peace more certain" is his journey to Oreanda in the Crimea between 16 and 18 September this year to meet the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party Leonid Brezhnev.

Not only was this journey greeted in different quarters with sceptical and mistrustful reactions here and abroad. For many it would be a nightmare for Germans and Russians to come to terms.

Both in the joint communque and in public statements and diplomatic announcements after his return Willy Brandt tried to clarify the motives for his journey to meet Brezhnev in the face of these suspicions. Reinhard Appel

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 21 October 1971)

Political ramifications of Peace Prize

dangerous enterprise as policy towards the Eastern Bloc.

Which brings us back to the problems

particularly apparent on this occasion.
"So simplistic and emotional a concept

as that of peace" (The Times) cannot be identified lock, stock and barrel with a complex, risky and cautious policy line that might, in certain circumstances, keep and further the cause of peace.

Nikolas Benckiser (Frankfurter Allgomeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 October 1971)

The official party left wing is formed

today only by the Christian Social em-

ployece group under Bavarian Labour Minister Fritz Pirkl, a body whose

To prove that the party is not hostile to the working population, Franz Josef

Strauss has had to say that the CSU

considers blue-collar workers, white-collar

workers and management as "equally

valuable" as "the temporary inactivity of

It seems to be significant that only

outsiders and a number of young members

attempt to arouse discussions of

party principles. But among these two

groups there are few people who would

Christian Social Union leader Franz Josef Strauss and the new Christian Democrat leader Rainer Barzel outlined

on 17 October the aims and policies of a

At a congress held in Munich to celebrate the CSU's 25th anniversary

Strauss pursued a conciliatory and objec-

tive policy towards Eastern Europe and

would be prepared for an unrestricted

Before, Rainer Barzel had been loudly

applauded by the six hundred delegates

and three hundred guests when he said

that what Germany needed was a CDU/CSU victory in the 1973 elections. "We

are confident that we can not only repair

what has now been ruined but can also do

represent the two fraternal parties as a

CSU executive to set up a negotiating

committee like the CDU so that the two

parties could thrash out an election

manifesto, decide who is to assume

As expected, the party congress did not

Delegates approved the decision of the

future CDU/CSU government.

renunciation of force.

it better," Barzel said.

discuss the question of

candidate for the Chancellorship.

political influence is minimal.

ARMED FORCES

General discusses complex factors of Innere Führung

In recent years a number of books of L varying quality have been issued dealing with the armed forces and their position within a democracy.

Younger writers more than any other group have apportioned praise and criticism according to their intellectual point of view but they have not been able to rely adequately enough on empirical examination when reaching their judg-

But, to be quite fair, the writer of this book is also unable to do this. General von lisemann first describes the origins of Innere Fillining (Inner Leadership) and its basic principles and then outlines the form it takes in the services.

He discusses its role in instruction, in soldiers' political activity, the personnel situation and welfare services among other spheres before turning to similar innovations abroad. He mentions in particular the Swiss, French, American and Russian armed forces:

The style and execution of the book reveal an experienced and committed officer who fought successfully for the implementation of Inner Leadership in both theory and practice especially as head of the instruction and training section of the First Armoured Brigade and as Defence Ministry spokesman.
What Ilsemann has to add to the

current discussion on Inner Leadership, a debate that has recently become more lively once again, is on the whole a skilful survey of the educational side of military

He succeeds in clearing up a number of misunderstandings, explaining concepts and elucidating the efforts of those people in the fifties who formed the idea of a "citizen in uniform", an idea that to this very day has remained unchallenged by serious alternatives.

In his introduction Count Kielmannsegg claims that the book contains mainly what could be described as the real situation within the armed forces but this is only true to a limited extent.

Instead, the book concentrates on what should be the real situation within the armed forces. This feature alone is of merit as the Defence Ministry has still not issued a new fully revised Handbook of Inner Leadership since the first one appeared in 1957.

Esemann rightly understands liner Leadership as a type of military leadership adapted to the changes in outside life and as a mental process whose aims and content are determined by the political role of the armed forces, Basic Law and the laws governing military service. Its purpose is to ensure the continuing existence of our democratic system.

Ilsemann stresses the dynamic character of Inner Leadership - a feature not given adequate attention by critics up to now though he deals too little with the contradiction between inner freedom and the protection of latitude for outer

This also applies to the tense relationstrip between civilian society and military that has never been fully overcome and can only be tempered by integrating

the forces into State and society.

Ilsemann has written his readable book primarily, as a practicioner. No strict academic, yardsticks should therefore be

even though many of the subjects he deals with certainly deserved harsher

Sometimes he only gives half the story or conceals a matter entirely. He claims that "the positive forces within the Bundeswehr's (who are the positive forces within the Bundeswehr?) are loyal to their employers and support the ideas they are called upon to defend. This may be true but he supplies no evidence for this important statement.

His discussion of the the armed forces' "view of the enemy" is also too short. He should have mentioned how poorly informed the military leadership is about how the subject is currently being treated in the political education given by com-

There is a lot to support the view that the material now used is still that of the fifties which is hardly likely to comply with the present policy of detente.

Another chapter that should be mentioned is the position of the armed forces commanders and their deputies to the whole question of Inner Leadership.

This does not mean what they say in public from time to time but is a question of their true commitment and real understanding of the reform proposals of Count Baudissin and his supporters.

Ilsemann cautiously points out the "varying views" of ministers. It would have been more appropriate to point out that the political leadership's hesitancy (for various reasons) to study the armed forces' ideas contributed decisively to the present state of affairs where the principles of luner Leadership have not been

given precise form and are still the subject of a violent clash of opinions.

The new and mutually related plans now being discussed for changing the structure of the armed forces, armed forces personnel and training and instruction have unquestionably encouraged the Bundeswehr leadership to consider their own plans for reform,

Their aim is to make the Bundeswehr of the seventies more competitive in the face of civilian concerns. The armed forces and private industry would be able to exchange personnel more easily than is the case today and officers would be given better training by means of modern leadership methods so that the necessary qualified new blood would be guaranteed.

For the time being we must wait and see whether implementing these plans all at once would not place too much strain on the armed forces at the present stage of social change.

Whatever the case, the reform plans must be accompanied by a new concept

Die Bundeswehr in der Demokratie. Zeit der Inneren Führung. (The Armed Forces in a Democracy. The Era of Inner Leadership) by Carl-Gero von lisemann with an introduction by General Johann Adolf Kletmannsegg. Published by R. von Decker Verlag, G. Schenck, Hemburg. pp 335. 28 Marks.

political education for the armed forces, one that will be valid in the future too. This is shown in lisemann's book.

All improvements in organisation adapted to the needs of the modern industrial society - will remain fragmentary if today's younger generation is not cured of its attitude of opposition towards the State (illustrated in part by the increasing number of conscientious objectors — the 1971 total was twice as high as the 1970 at over thirty thousand) and convince the young of the value of our social system and the fact that military service is a way of ensuring Hans-Adolf Jacobsen (Frankfurter Allgomeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 October 1971)

School for conscientious objectors opened in Weserbergland

Kielet Nachrichten

On 4 October, for the first time in the history of military service in this country, young conscientious objectors started a course at an old gliding school on the Ith in the Weserbergland preparing them for the work that lay ahead.

With the opening of the Ith Civilian Service School the government is anticipating the passing of a Bill at the end of the year that proposes that members of the service should be taught about its role and functions, told their rights and obligations and given the practical infor-mation necessary for their future work.

The first three seminars taking pla this year will provide important information on the teaching methods eventually -io be employed at the school

Herr Cromow, who is head of the school as well as head of the Holzminden local district educational authority, does not plan to tun his school as a traditional place of learning or even as a vocational training college for occupations concerned with social welfare.

A first-aid course is the only fixed part of training according to the views so far put forward by Cromow and the Federal Commissioner for the Civillan Replacement Service, Hans Iven.

applied to his work. I have a ment Service, Hans Iven.

For obvious reasons his criticism often that to be read from between the lines their length, will be decided after discus-

sions with the conscientious objectors attending the first three trial seminars.

Social policy and its background will be one subject to be taught to the young men'at the school, though on a purely scientific basis.

A large amount of time will be spent discussing ways of ensuring peace. Guest lecturers will explain the necessary preconditions for this before full-time teach-

In future, teaching at the school will be conducted on a three-stream system. The pupils will be prepared for service in three parallel courses.

No more than eighty places are available at one time, the school's head states.

The pupils will have to live together as at a boarding school and working groups will be arranged according to what previous education they have had.

Hans Iven states that some fifty per cent of all conscientious objectors have passed their Abitur school-leaving examination. Only thirteen per cent of young men entering the armed forces have this qualification.

When opening the school on the Ith, Hans Iven stated that further schools of this type would be built in the Federal Republic. The dimensions of this plan become clear when it is realised that the annual figure of people claiming conscien-tious objection in the next few years is estimated at about thirty thousand. If past experience is anything to go by, eighty per cent of this total will have

their claims upheld. Rolf Spitzhütti (Kieler Nachrichten 19 October 1971)

All round knowledge POLITICS called for among (SU contented potential staff officer at home but

Every autumn a number of Aras captains embark on a course prior to selection examination to datermin officers. Just before Christmas sixty the candidates will be told that the have the necessary qualifications for career as a staff officer.

The most extensive test of knowled any professional group in the Federal Republic has to undergo lasts almost

men attending the course stated. It not voters than ever before in Bavaria candidate's appearance is also july to beyond the borders of that Federal Trodden-down heels and badly-cut of site it has an image that could hardly be

Trodden-down heels and badly-cut of sate it has an image that could hardly be dirty uniforms can impair a career.

The examinees always have their box and writing equipment tidily arranged the surprisingly unanimous in the view front of them as the instructors box write down figures in their note-book.

Poker-faced they listen to what the christian Democrats.

examinees have to say about certain subjects ("Do the existence and dispose of an extra-parliamentary oppose tion bear poor testimony to possess white into German nationalism after tion bear poor testimony to possess white into German nationalism after the party of the party is considered the party of the content of

Germany?") or collect their somelloss uncompleted test papers.

Technical problems such as the functioning of pistons in a hydradic pter have to be solved alongside extense tactical work such as the discussion of the defence role of the reinforced 162 Ames Grenadier Battalion.

But the "Double Your Money" mosphere does not become evident will the general knowledge questions are as the composer who died in 1823 and who set Heinrich Heine's Winterfor and who set Heinrich Heine's Winterfor and music?" are the composer who died in 1823 and who set Heinrich Heine's Winterfor and pastide the party.

German prejudice.

Though criticism from outside sources as betting, at home the CSU can sit which their infighting and rebellious shift movements the CSU appears a sion of importurbability.

Pethaps it is this almost uncanny calm while the CSU, broken only once by a time about a local district wiped out when the composer who died in 1823 and who set Heinrich Heine's Winterfor the composer who died in 1824 and who set Heinrich Heine's Winterfor the composer who died in 1824 and who set Heinrich Heine's Winterfor the CSU there

pensioned off at fifty.

years later and half of them pass it is second time.

But they cannot embark upon a cut as staff officer which is one of the mass it is bitterly about whether Bayaria as staff officer which is one of the mass is state President or when later reasons for these examinations. The selected for this type of career show have no more than 75 points against the have no more than 75 points against the finally chosen. The upper reaches of the finally chosen. The upper reaches of the finally chosen. The upper reaches of the finally chosen is the one source of injustice is the one source of inj

elsewhere whether they are to become stall mader criticism

SilddeutscheZeitung

Republic has to undergo lasts aimed twelve months and the drama thing presents for the examinees put and television quiz show in the shade.

Prelimitary courses begin in January divisional level. Apart from lecture a subjects like the principles of Russy on 17 October, though the party land forces in attack and defence and the way officers should act the men are given important tips for subsequent principles.

A reflective minority, though not the load mass of the six hundred delegates important tips for subsequent principles in the Congress, will be plagued with study courses. study courses.

Written examinations and sports in the congress, will be plagued with took written examinations and sports in the midst of this take place during the summer and in the late autumn candidates are ordered by the course of the CSU since Dr Josef Müller late autumn candidates are ordered by the party.

There are good reasons for these "I've never seen so many captal subts. After a quarter of a century of busily polishing their shoes," one of the course stated. It not every than ever before in Bayesia.

refuse disposal affects ordered life more than the absence of a top manager". When young CSU politicians, mainly those from Munich, occasionally suggest advances should be made in the social welfare field they are either tolerated as court jesters or attacked by Bayernkurler, the party newspaper. They are unable to change the party line.

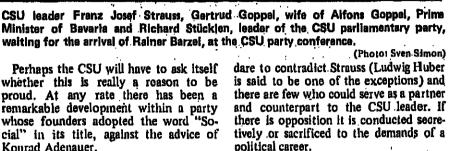
to music??"

The ten per cent of examined who receive more than 129 points receive more than 129 points regard to a were been a particularly strongly white tendency to indulge in political captains for the rest of their life and with the component posts before been a particularly strongly white tendency to indulge in political captains for the rest of their life and with the control of the plant of this type once used to the plant of the plant the place in the higher reaches of the These "failures" can however with all least. Party life was uncomfortanother crack at the examination with an another and half of them pass it with the many than the pass it with the state of the pass it with t

decreased. The only difference nowa-

candidates passing the staff offer examination and yet not qualifying the general staff can count on reaching the captains who find themselves this position can console themselves the pointing out that Rommel (who had been pensioned off as a lieuter have been pensioned off as a lieuter than the Bundeswehr.

Horst Gunther Tolnies (Die Welt, 15 October 197) Amount of the pension of principle. The captains who find themselves the passion of principle. The captains who find themselves the passion of principle. The captains who find themselves the passion of principle. The captains who find themselves the passion of principle. The captains who find themselves the passion of principle. The captains who find themselves the passion of principle. The captains of principle are the captains of principle. The captains of principles of principles of principles of principles of principles of principles. The captains of principles of princip responsibility for the various points on the programme and finally determine who is to be Number One, to use Strauss's terminology.
Strauss, in traditional Bavarian dress, and Barzel, wearing the rosette of the Bayarian Order of Merit in his buttonhole, criticised the government's Ost-



It is no wonder that the intelligentsia can find little with which to identify itself in an atmosphere where programmes are scorned and discussions principle found suspicious.

The few people who had dared to cast doubts on decisions issuing from party headquarters in Lazarettstrasse have now, like Baron Guttenberg, found in Strauss a comrade in arms against Bonn's Ostpolitik or have resigned. A man of the quality of the late Prime Minister Hanns Seidel could never be replaced anyway.

It is too early to say whether the CSU will be able to abandon its image as a "mass movement to save the fatherland" and become once again a popular party with the broad spectrum that the large number of capable men within its ranks should guarantee.

Much will depend on how far the party will be able to escape the spell of its leader and the extent to which the younger members live up to the party's Herbert Riehl-Heyse

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 16 October 1971)

CDU/CSU commission to be set up to choose chancellor candidate

The CSU executive stated at its recent party congress in Munich that it was not prepared at this early stage to agree to Christian Democrat leader Rainer Barzel becoming the CDU/CSU's joint candidate for the Chancellorship.

Party boss Franz Josef Strauss told the press after the executive meeting that the CDU and CSU would not nominate their candidate for another three or four months yet. Strauss and Barzel have agreed to set up a joint commission to decide the issue.

The CSU will be represented on the commission by party leader Strauss, Richard Stücklen (the chairman of the parliamentary party), Ludwig Huber (the floor leader in the Bavarian Provincial Assembly), deputy leaders Werner Dollinger, Hermann Höcherl and Franz Houbl, Leo Wagner and the Bavarian Minister of Labour, Fritz Pirkl.

Strauss expects that the CDU will appoint their members of the commission at the party's next executive session.

Strauss stated that the joint commission would first of all fix the main details of the policies that the two Union parties would adopt after 1973.

A shadow cabinet would then be drawn up on the basis of this working programme and the final step would be the appointment of the CDU/CSU's candidate for the Chancellorship.
Strauss avoided giving any clear answer

to journalists' questions whether the CSU saw any alternative to Barzel as Chancellor candidate after his election as leader of the Christian Democrats.

He merely stated that his party would claim the number two position in any government headed by the CDU/CSU if a Christian Democrat politician was nominated as Chancellor candidate.

The CSU'did not, however, claim the Vice-Chancellorship, he added, as this demand could impair any coalition talks after the next elections.

Asked whether the whole complicated nomination procedure was of no more than purely formal character, Strauss replied, "You could sooner milk a billygoat than get more information from me." (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 16 October 1971)

Strauss and Barzel prepare their strategy for the next few months

policy in their speeches.

Strauss accused Chancellor Willy Brandt of having promised more democracy though showing more intolerance han any of his predecessors.

Strauss does not believe that the aims of Soviet foreign policy has changed. With its Ostpolitik, he said, the government was running the risk of surrendering positions that could never be regained

and of getting into a blind alley.

Ratifying the treaties with Russia and Poland would bring disaster, he added, and not ratifying them would cause the climate between Bonn and Moscow to be cooler than ever before.

There was no basic alternative to the SPD had pursued jointly up to 1969; Strauss said. The wave of international recognition for the German Democratic Republic resulting from government policy in Bonn was already overshadowing countries like Austria, Switzerland and

France, he continued. Barzel had also warned beforehand that present government policy was loosening ties with the West, consolidating those

politik, economic policy and information with the East and disturbing the Euro pean balance.

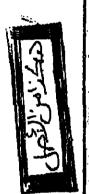
There had been a peace policy before Brandt, he said, and there would be one after Brandt, Barzel promised that a CDU/CSU government would prevent us from becoming Socialist at home and more dependent on the Soviet Union

Whereas Barzel only devoted a small part of his speech to the economy stating that "galloping inflation" was destroying reforms introduced by the CDU/CSU, Strauss demanded an what he described as the nonsense of freely floating exchange rates.

He did not believe in tax increases, he said, if they were only meant to fill the previous policy which the CDU/CSU and holes caused by the government's policy of inflation.

The economy would be healthy and vigorous "without the miracle doctor and his two ministries", Strauss added. But it would now take several years to end the state of excessive optimism concerning the future, induced by political drugs, and return to the path of ascent that was marked by sweat and toil.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 18 October 1971)



No. 499 - 4 November 1971

darkened rooms with black walls

there hang brightly lit fragments of

1900 years of wall paintings from the

gragnificent colouring, brown, beige,

protect, grey, blue, is gripping.

A duncing queen with bared breasts, phases flying through the air, knights,

dis, shepherds, monks and all the time

trigure of the sitting Buddha, Legends

grheaped on top of legends, scenes from

The Turfan collection, unique of its

ind in the world, is the main attraction

the Museum of Indian Art in the

blem district of Berlin. The exhibition

from Central Asia in the years prior to

forms one section of other museums.

Nevertheless the Museum, founded on

lanuary 1963, today contains fifteen

of that year as they wished. The

Policer thus took advantage of the

Munity of not only showing history prompting critical reflection.

le success of the Paris ensemble and

is not alter the fact that the whole idea

line success of the Paris ensemble and

foreign companies invited to Berlin

a not alter the fact that the whole idea

integration does not prove successful

Hellmut Kotschenreuther

lile Pestival must be re-examined.

loreign companies invited to Berlin

Mare mixed with images of Heaven.

THINGS SEEN

Mannheim Festival concentrates on home-produced cinema

Even the warm summer sunshine over the city was unable to hide the fact makers. that the catchphrase of "total information" coined three years ago as an anti-ideological slogan is proving to be more and more of a boomerang.

The spread of democracy throughout the Mannheim Film Week has created a dilemma that will be difficult to solve. The admirable intention of letting everyone and everything take part has led to nothing else but a pluralistic film bazaar, a confusing mish-mash of professionalism and dilettantism.

Its flood of celluloid sweeps away the features that should be indispensible. the intervals during which people could ponder over a film and discuss it with

It is plain that no mere mortal was able to concentrate on the 128 films from 23 countries shown at 67 performances during the six days of the festival.

A far more important objection is that many films that do not stand out at first glance were suffocated by the avalanche of the non-stop programme.
This autumn Mannheim confirmed

what Oberhausen had suggested in the spring - a lot of the revolutionary elan has slowly got into a rut and a general apathy has taken its place.

The sobering realisation that no revolution can be achieved among a working class with petit bourgeois pretensions has generally led to a calming-down process.

Mannheim's Film Week calls itself international but for the last three years at least it has become more and more of a

Mannheim film honours

The Twentieth International Film Week at Mannheim ended when the Grand Prix, worth ten thousand Marks, was awarded to Gerardo Vallejo of Argentina for El cambio hacla la muerte del viejo Reales.

Explaining its award, the international jury under Hungarian film critic Felix Mariassy stated that the film's great vitality provided an exemplary analysis of the Third World's fight against oppression and exploitation.

The Josef von Sternberg Prize for the most original film at the festival went to Shinsuke Ogawa's Peasants of the Second

Another five films were awarded the coveted Film Ducat. Two West German films were among this number - Bruno der Schwarze, es blies ein Jäger wohl in sein Horn by Lutz Eisholz and Akkordarbeiterin beim Osram-Konzern by the West Berlin Film Collective.

Other films to receive this award were Mexico, La Revolucion Congelada by Raymundo Gleyzer of Argentina, Part of the Family by American Paul Ronder and em by Andrzey Brozozowski of Po-

The International Evangelical Jury awarded its prizes to Werner Herzog's Land of Silence and Darkness and Where Our Strength Lies by Adolf Winkelmann and Gerhard Büttenbender.

The Catholic jury also awarded its prize, worth 1,000 Marks, to Land of Silence and Darkness. It awarded its prize for the best short film to the Polish work

The Argentinian film that received the Grand Prix was also given the award of international film critics (Fipresci).

(Libecker Nachrichton, 12 October 1971)

This narrow-minded nationalism is hardly likely to prove worthwhile enough to attract foreign film directors to book the long trip to Mannheim.

The deep-seated polarisation process that is affecting many branches of daily life in the Federal Republic and that was suggested at last year's Film Week was this

On the one hand there were those directors who were committed to changing the social system and used the cinema as a means of bringing about this change by providing the necessary political ideas.

On the other hand is the group of

aesthetes who are only interested in form and ignore content, usually as an expression of their passive protest against a society measuring everything according to

The two sides are irreconcilably opposed. The one group is scorned as propagandists and agitators while the other group is described as pursuing art for art's sake.

There seems to be little likelihood even in the most distant future of the two extremes reaching an understanding or forming a synthesis.

Two examples may serve here - Where Our Strength Lies by Adolf Winkelmann and Gerhard Büttenbender and Wim Wenders' Summer in the City. Winkelmann and Büttenbender describe

experiments conducted by a number of educationalists. Schoolchildren were told to act as though they were working in a factory so as to open their eyes to contradictions and situations of conflict.

This was done with extreme objectivity and calm. No additional refinement was needed to make the process more noticeable. No artistic tricks detracted from the central theme - the solidarity of the working people. Sober information is dominant, creative effect is not permit-

Wim Wenders' film was completely different. He has nothing to say, or at any rate he has no story to tell. His 145minute long film provides an epilogue to a crime story that took place before the

Static camera positions and long picture sequences almost completely lacking in action and expressing only gestures, moods and modes of behaviour provide the film with an austerely consistent style which makes it an extreme case of the esoteric cinema with the stress on formal

Among the eleven run that competed for the Grand Prix at Mannheim there was no film that could be awarded the victor's crown without As the jury award-

ed the main prize to the Argentinian film The Road to the Death of Old Reales bv Gerardo Vallejo this verdict can be felt to be a general token of esteem for whole Latin American film industry. And that gain unanimous approval.



Henning Harmssen A scene from the experimental film Where Our Strength is The collection was brought to Berlin (Hannov, Allgemeine, by Adolf Winkelmann and Gerhard Büttenbender

Inkettet & First World War, but it has never been

Disappointing Berlin Festival meeds a shot in the arm presented to the public in such a fascinating way before. The Museum of Indian Art in Berlin is mique outside the Indian sub-continent, since Indian art generally speaking only needs a shot in the arm

Walther Schmieding, the director of the Berlin Festival, had wanted to promise of last year's successful and interest on the structure this art museums is the spread the attractions of this art museum is the spread the attractions of this year's event over a longer period though by the time the Festival was over it could be seen that there were not so many attractions to

There were, it is true, a good number of interesting performances by foreign companies but it would be rather euphemistic to claim that Berlin's theatres had won great renown this

The Volksbülmentheater were unable to provide a premiere for this year's Festival. Berlin's Deutsche Oper was not particularly successful with Aribert Reimann's Mehisine, already seen at Schwetzingen, or with Hans Werner Henze's Natascha Ungeheuer.

Boleslaw Barlog's contribution to the Festival programme was a staunch and idyllic production of Grabbe's Scherz, Sattre, Ironie und tiefere Bedeutung that certainly did not take advantage of all the opportunities offered by the play. Barlog seems to have lost all ambition of featuring on Berlin's cultural scene.

Barlog's theatre was plagued by bad luck. Beckett's production of his own

promise of last year's successful profes tions by the Nobel Prizewinner. Hans Hollmann was little more for

The most valuable and most out-Hölderlin. During the Empedoclesses banding pleces were obtained by the besent twenty Hölderlins on stage to between 1880 and 1914. The provide a large transfer of the sent twenty Hölderlins on stage to be the between 1880 and 1914. unate in his treatment of Peter Wast provide a heated expressionist chorus
This may be acceptable for the absult be Second World War. effect it produces.

But Hollmann's tendency to make the of the Turfan frescoes and forty chests speak their parts against the linguist flow is gradually becoming an affectation to the East. The figure of Hölderlin, to whom

Hans-Peter Hallwachs gave an all too coas

outline from the very outset, was not interpreted as the play itself intended.

This Hölderlin tottered about stage like a cretin at the end and gave no indication that a revolutionary poet was taking the last step into the voluntary prison of simulated lunacy as the playwright wasted.

I anuary 1963, today contains fifteen dousand works of which about six dous

It was also puzzling why Holinis drowned the narrator's uneven verses in music. The production laboriously # proached the finale in a state somewher between popular ballad and operate ballad spectators into not ballad spectators. audience was too exhausted to express audience to attend a play performed by approval or disapproval. approval or disapproval.

The rather anaemic Festival received shot in the arm in the Deutschland where the Theatre de Soleil performed Ariane Mnouchkine's production of the revolutionary spectacular 1789.

committed ensemble got to grips scenistly with their subject of the French roducer and her pa Revolution and the events leading to it.

The play was performed on high platforms before a gently rising auditorial of the plants.

sometimes even among the audience, forcing it into the role of the people.

This was how production achieved the direct of the people. the Festival must be re-examined. Beilin's own theatres must be integrat-This was how production achieved the dance sensibly and effectively into the direct effect that good street theatre contained as the have. The effect was heightened as the limited programme as it should be in part have.

Continued on page 7

A scene from Hans Werner Hend Netascha Ungeheuer at the Berlin Festivi (Photo: ilse Bub)

pillars on which they stand like trophies are lost in the dark.

Fascinating Indian art

"Architecture and design had to take a back seat in this case," said architect Fritz Bornemann. "Considering the great value of the works of art on show here it was essential that the public's gaze should not be distracted from them.

This has been achieved with great success. The way the rooms are laid out the art works on show seem to take on a magical attraction.

The permanent exhibition is comple-

mented by two smaller shows on the lower gallery, where an art studio has been set up in which the objects are changed from time to time with no ballyhoo! The objects on show there are supposed to belong to groups of which only a few examples can be shown at the main exhibition.

In the gallery it is possible to see a display of pictures and writings of the archaeological work undertaken by the

Shortly Herr Härtel, the museum director, will visit the historical hill of Sonkh in northern India for the sixth time. This is an area rich in the Indian culture and art of the third and fourth centuries A.D. He calls India an archaeologist'sparadise.

"You could go on digging there for a thousand years and still make important finds," he said.

The first objects on show at the Daldem museum are the sculptures in stone. Here a smiling seated Buddha can be seen, there a dancing Siva, a many-armed Vishnu, the head of the ascetic Gautama, a pair of snake gods and a goddess of the river, picked out in the

dark by spotlights.
The materials used are yellowish-brown granite, reddish sandstone, grey gneiss, plack chlorite. One group of sculptures, Roman-Greco-Indian, has familiar characteristics. Opposite this there is the powerful, rustic joie de vivre of the earlier Indian objets d'art. Beneath this there are

museum opens in Berlin

Lighting enhances Indian art treasures in Berlin museum

In glass show-cases figures in ivory, of brass with pearls, green jade and gold material, royal veils, which make modern day brocade look peculiarly coarse can be

Full lighting is thrown on a magnificently carved domestic shrine as tall as a man from the 18th century, and on the graphic hand-writing of pictures from the same period which take in knowledge of the gods, men and the underworld in red and gold.

A large room is filled with miniatures.

These valuable illustrations come mainly from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Complete legends explained in full in the excellent catalogue are recounted in these pictures. Love stories, jealous husbands and down-cast women, children at play, caravanserai, garden concerts, audiences at the Mogul court, polo games and amorous scenes — all flat, almost without perspective and in brilliant colours.

The Turfan frescos - of the three hundred there are eighty on show - are not kept behind glass. They are protected from inquisitive fingers by a small pit. These date from the fifth to ninth

unique objects such as the goddess with a jackal'shead and the three-headed bronze half centimetres in thickness and are made of loam mixed with chaff or animal hair. One of those cave temples discovered in the first decade of this century north of the Deccan on the main highway to China and in which the frescoes were found was re-build according to the measurements taken from preserved paintings and fitted out with original

For the time being the new building programme at Dahlem has been ended with the opening of this museum of Indian art. Other new buildings house the museums for ethnology, East Asian art and Islamic

Within a few years on this site a complex of modern buildings which does not look spectacular from the outside but which are fascinating on the inside has been built up forming not only a tourist attraction for Berlin but a mecca for experts from all over the world who never fail to be filled with amazement and generous with praise. For the opening of the museum of Indian art many internationally famous Indologists and archaeologists came to Berlin.

Liselotte Müller (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 October 1971)

Today scientific knowledge of minerals plays a greater role than ever in the study of artistic works and their place in the history of art. Whenever an investigation of artistic objects for period, genuineness and origins using traditional methods fails the mineralogist is able to step in and do the job with great efficiency.

Recently at the meeting in Kiel of the West German Mineralogical Society Dr Strunk-Lichtenberg from Bonn together with Dr Heide was able to reconstruct the development of stoneware in the Rhine-- which has been an important export from this area since medieval times - from findings during excavation

The two mineralogists were able to sudden discovery, but arose gradually over a long period and through many intermediate stages from primitive clay

This investigation was made possible by the unearthing of the Siegburg hill of remains, the only place in this area of production where a gigantic heap of remains sixty metres in length and several metres high was to be found. This was an enforced rubbish dump for the ceramic workshops.

would be better to liquidate the Professor B. Andreae, Dr Oehlschlegel than to allow an event that had and Dr Klaus Weber reported on the waising beginnings to sink into medio-wand insignificance. reconstruction of a single work of art of unusually high craftsman quality and archaeological significance. (Kieler Nachrichten, 12 October 1971)

Mineralogists solve art jigsaw puzzle

Sarcophagus. Dating from the third century AD this sarcophagus was the last resting place of a captain of the practors, the Roman Emperor's bodyguard. It had to be reconstructed from three fragments and the three mineralogists were able to prove that the three sections belonged together.

One large fragment of it spent years in a museum in Kassel and two further Frankfurt museum.

It turned out that the reliefs in white Greek marble obviously fitted together and together formed an artistically highly interesting and qualitatively very valuable plece of sculpture, perpetuating a scene

from a Greek saga.

The hunter Meleager is seen slaying a wild boar before the eyes of the beautiful Atalante and the Dioscura twins.

Furthermore, this work of art, if correctly reconstructed, was an important link between late antique developments and mediaeval art.

Thus the job of proving that the pieces belonged to the same jigsaw puzzle was handed over to the mineralogists.

Their job was not easy, since the white marble did not show any typical giveaway signs and in Roman antiquity more than fifty types of white marble from Greece were used by artists.

The scientists had to find new ways of identifying the different pieces of sculpted stone. This they did by taking a number of measurements in which they calculated to a high degree of accuracy the size and forms of the crystals of chalk spar (which forms the marble), the dimensions of minute crystals of quartz and pyrites (an iron and sulphur compound) in the chalk spar, the segmentation of the pieces of stone and the quantities of foreign chemicals in the

These data tallied but were not sufficient proof of the origins of this in portant artistic and historical find. And so these individual data were compared with other types of marble and the comparison was subjected to the theory of probability.

This showed that the similarity of the characteristics was so great that the probability of the pieces fitting together was more than 99 per cent.

With this proof - legal eagles would term it "probability verging on certainty" - the Meleager Sarcophagus was stamped as an example of the development of antique art. Harald Steinert

(Deutsches Aligemeines Sonntagablatt, 10 October 1971)





■ MEDICINE

New artificial hormone helps sexual offenders

pproximately two thousand male Apatients, most of them in the Federal Republic, are currently being treated by a medicament inhibiting the sexual drive that, though not yet on the market, should help to cure sexual offenders.

The medical demand for supplies is rising daily. Judges here and in Switzerland are suspending sentences if the offender agrees to take this medicament.

Doctors and lawyers are however manoeuvring themselves into a tricky position. On the one hand, the medicament has not been registered at the Federal Health Bureau nor is its distribution yet permitted by that body.

On the other hand, there were 11,395 sexual offences involving children in 1969 and 5,457 cases of rape. In North Rhine-Westphalia alone 171 sexual murderers were arrested that year. Ten had already been sentenced once before for sexual offences. Four had appeared before the courts more than once.

Can this new inhibitive medicament achieve what prison sentences never do and psychiatric treatment only rarely? Can it control an uncontrollable sexual drive and cure the criminal behaviour of men with a perverse disposition?

Cyproteron is the name of the compound developed in the Schering works that counteracts the natural male sexual hormones as an anti-androgen. After a long period of animal experiments substance SH 80714 was released for hospital trials five years ago with relatively clear con- about the problems surrounding the use science, the manufacturers state.

Almost all the 547 human guinea-pigs were exhibitionists, homosexuals, paedophiles, prisoners serving a sentence for sexual offences and men who had sexually molested young boys or girls.

The experiment proved successful in 75 per cent of the cases. Their hypersexuality was braked and their overpowering sexual drive controlled. Psychotherapy was successful in these conditions. Many of the offenders could return to their families and be rehabilitated into society. Since then the artificial hormone has been thought of as a miracle cure.

Newspapers report that sexual offenders

demand a course of treatment in order to

Fathers ask their family doctor for the medicament if their sons are going through a difficult stage of puberty. Mothers want it prescribed for their daughters so that they lose interest in an

 undesired — lover. One lady doctor is said to have given the medicament to a small child to stop it playing with its genital area. The "antisex pill" has achieved legendary fame in such a short time.

This fame is due in part to another lady doctor who has already held eighty lectures reporting on her success. She has also been engaged by the manufacturers to talk at the next international congress in Mexico.

But scientific journals do not allow their readers to have any doubts at all of this medicament.

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world's top ten

Anti-androgens regulate the strength of the drive but they do not control the direction. Exhibitionists and homosexuals remain exhibitionists and homosexuals. When the substance wears off the sex drive may increase. Most patients relapse to their former condition.

But compared with surgical castration. permitted under certain circumstances since February 1970, the method involving the use of medicaments has the advantage of not being irrevocable.

For the same reason however treatment must be continued uninterruptedly over a long period. Apart from medical supervision, this demands that the patient appreciates the necessity of such action.

Past experience has shown that alcoholics and patients with psychoses or brain damage are unsuitable. The reactions of the mentally sick or sub-normal were unpredictable. Violent criminals with certain hereditary factors also have little prospect of being treated success-

Inferiority complexes and other defects in the patient's personality can also prove a hindrance as can the domestic environment and human relationships into which the rehabilitated offender returns.

Lasting side-effects resulting from this treatment have not been reported in the Federal Republic. Only in the United States where the substance is still in the examination stage has a case of jaundice been recorded.

Here too it is thought that the medicament could result in lasting damage if used for treating a young person. Anti-androgens do not only interrupt the maturing process but can also stop it

Experts generally believe that the use of the medicament can only be advocated where there is simultaneous psychiatric treatment. This does not mean that it will be restricted to one particular group of doctors — the rest could not be discriminated against in this way.

Could the substance get into the wrong hands because of doctors who will sign a prescription as a favour? A large-scale campaign is planned to guard against this by giving full information on the effects of the medicament.

The manufacturers admit that it could take years before every doctor has read the information. The flood of pharmaceutical literature sent to doctors through the post is nearly all consigned to waste-paper baskets.

Scientists and doctors are now testing what other uses this anti-androgen sub-stance can be put to. Research has been conducted into its effects on acre and the tendency to miscarriages.

Effective contraception is required of young women are to be treated in this way as this artificial hormone can lead to a male foetus developing a disposition towards female organs.

Despite all reservations Schering's are now, preparing an application for the medicament's registration for use in cases

Schliemann as he not only supported to the control of the control o of pathological hypersexuality and criminal sexual behaviour.

It is reckoned that the anti-sex pill will be available at chemists in about a year's time,"

The firm is being cautious in view of the great demand. The suspicion could otherwise arise that the registration was being brought forward because of the pressure from doctor's waiting rooms.

Thea Winandy (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 13 October 1971)



Prominent doctor "German maths teachers," he adds, and archaeologist remembered

udolf Virchow, the great metal that an experiment followed with the greatest of interest all over the country is will on the founders of modern anthropology, did excellent work in three fields.

Apart from medicine it was the politic of his ora that fuscinated him He was to be a teacher of the country is will on the way to being a success. Most schoolchildren are satisfied with their visiting teachers and reckon American lessons are at least as effective as the country of the country is will on the way to being a success.

of his era that fuscinated him. He was same ground covered by a teacher of niember of the Prussian House of German nationality.
Deputies and, after 1871, the German As for the American teachers them-

one of Bismarck's fiercest opponent during the constitutional conflict of 1861

But he switched sides to support the Chancellor during the Kulturkampf. As 1 liberal opponent of the Church he inter-preted the word Kulturkampf as a fight for culture against the Church. The full extent of his third field of

activity is still largely unknown. He was in fact an important archaeologist though it was only his hobby as we should sy

Enough is known about his friendship with Heinrich Schliemann, his part in the excavations at Troy and his determined support for Suhliemann when he was dismissed by the experts as a fool and dilettante.

Virchow was invited to give one of the main speeches at the First Internation Prehistorical Congress in Paris in 1865. h
1881 he was invited by the Russians b
attend the archeological congress in Tiffs
His first archaeological work was in the
Eastern territories where he differentiated

between Slavonic and Germanic finds is was also the first person to define the Lausitz Culture, existing some two those sand years BC.

He later began to excavate 🗀 🖔 Caucasus. His monumental work Graveyard of Koban in the Land of the Ossetes was published in 1883. In 1893 there appeared a large volume on "ons mental bronze girdles from Trans-Cauch

Virchow was of vital importance discoverer of Troy but also did all h could to reconcile him with the country that had mocked his work.

It was Virchow who forced people to accept the view that the continuity of Western civilisation began in fact on the Western shores of Asia Minor among the

Ionians.

It is surprising how rich and vivid the picture of Rudolf Virchow has recently become 150 years after his birth Schivelbein, Pomerania, on 13 Octoba 1821. Herbert M. Schönfeld rierpert M. Schonjelu (Hannoversche Presse, 13 October 1971)

EDUCATION

Seventy teachers from America settle down in Hamburg

o you all understand me? " maths master William Mrozek from Illinois masionally asks his sixth-formers in loken German at Hamburg's Bismarckcommasium, a school boasting a good dation in a city known to set high vational standards.

epite possible language difficulties boys seem to have no trouble in lowing their American maths master halt comes to differential calculus and

Jused to have really mediocre maths comments. "At long last I now have some the because Herr Mrozek's German is so take that he has to take it slowly."

"German maths teachers," he adds, ido ecstasies of mathematical eloquence that next to no one could make head or

A lightning tour of Hamburg schools sulpying some seventy teachers from wilnited States would seem to confirm

alves they have nothing but praise for He was among the founder membered their new charges. "They are far more the Fortschritt (Progress) Party and #28 active and interested than their counter-

Last but not least Rüdiger Boye, a member of the German staff, notes that "Our American does a first-rate job. There are no difficulties in the way of discipline either." Yet form masters were a little worried to begin with that the influx of American staff might create

Initially it looked as though Hamburg's American schoolteachers, "imported" to combat a chronic shortage of staff on the science side, were destined to become political dynamite.

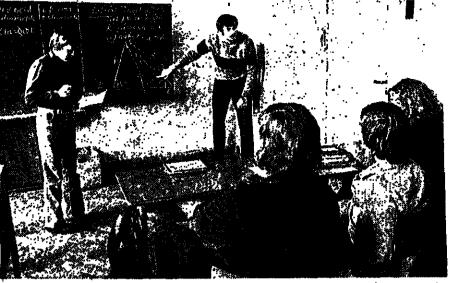
Serious criticism was levelled from three quarters in early September when they first started work, the main point being that few of them spoke adequate

After the first week a spokesman for Hamburg's schoolchildren's "parliament" described the American teachers as a cheap makeshift."

Communication between teacher and pupil was at times so difficult, he noted, school-leavers might well end up poorer Abitur grades and have trouble in gaining admission to university.

Student teachers at university voiced fears that American staff might beat them to the choice jobs, not to mention disapproval of the possibility that American teachers might be earning more money than their German counterparts.

The Christian Democratic Opposition on Hamburg city council accused the education department of launching a can teachers whose German is considered popular advertising campaign in the Unit- almost perfect hold twenty to 23 lessons



American teacher shows Hamburg pupils the ropes

ed States overhastily and without consulting the Hamburg schools beforehand.

The Opposition also voiced fears that the education department had failed to emphasise the importance of visiting American teachers speaking adequate

William Mrozek, like most of the others, belongs to the "B" category of teachers who teach in German with an admixture of English. A few speak almost perfect German and a still smaller number speak next to none.

The education department has arranged intensive German language courses for the American staff, who are a little sceptical as to the value of them. They feel too much attention is paid to formal grammar and too little to public speaking.

The amount of teaching they do is also based on the German they speak. Ameri-

a week, the medium category teach twelve to thirteen and the poor a maximum of six lessons a week.

The education department hopes that all American teachers will be able to do a full week's work within three months. By then they will be teaching 1,500 hours a week in maths, physics, biology and chemistry, lessons that might otherwise have fallen by the wayside because the staff to teach them is not available.

American, teachers in Hamburg have two-year contracts and earn a minimum of between 1,800 and 2,800 Marks a month, the same as their German counterparts. On the other hand it has been specially agreed by the authorities in both countries that they are not eligible for taxation in this country, and they need not pay tax in the United States Thomas Wolgast

(Münchener Merkur, 5.October 1971)

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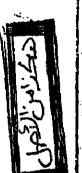
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THE ECONOMY

Price increases have surpassed everybody's wildest fears

ot only the fight against creeping inflation but also the latest reports from the prices battle-front have been causing great difficulties for the economic planners in Bonn of late. On both scores they have failed to come up with any original ideas for months.

In the sixth monthly report issued by the Federal Economic Affairs Ministry it was stated that it had not yet been possible to achieve "a far-reaching alteration to the unsatisfactory situation with regard to prices."

And in the eighth " . .the prices situation is still unsatisfactory."

In the latest situation report the Bonn economics experts were still unable to report having achieved satisfaction. With resignation they state: "All in all the situation . . has remained unsatisfactory particularly with regard to price trends. There still seem to be no signs of the upward spiral of prices abating."

The opposite is nearer the truth. Prices of consumer goods in the Federal Republic were 5.9 per cent higher this August than in the record month of August 1970. The decline in the purchasing power of the Mark continued apace, in fact at a greater rate than at any time in the past twenty years, according to the Bundesbank.

Karl Schiller, the Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, is being held responsible for this trend by the Opposition, yet only four years ago the Pro-fessor was sure that he could control the economy and in particular prices at will.

With great self-confidence he told West German housewifes in 1967: "You know that our economic policy is designed to get results over the medium term. In this context ... we are striving to cut back the yearly rate of price increases from the present 1.4 or 1.5 per cent to just one per

Now with 1971 three-fourths gone the index of price rises is at 5.9 per cent and the economics professor who was promoted to Finance Minister on top of his previous post as Economic Affairs Minister is a much more modest man,

He said: "We should not submit to the illusion that we can achieve price stability in the strictest sense overnight." He added that he would now be content if . in the course of 1972 we can get back to a tolerable level of price increases.'

Far from the one per cent he aimed at for this year the Professor would now be content if he could peg back the index to 3.5 per cent in 1972. And even this hope is optimistic in the extreme.

These prospects are all the more depressing for the once so triumpliant Minister since he has virtually used up all his ammunition in the fight for price stability and not really hit the target.

* After the Social Democrats took over government in 1969 Karl Schiller was orders, investment and the level of emable to carry out the revaluation of the Mark which the previous Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger (CDU) had vetoed.

* In an attempt to help matters by cutting government spending many of the cutting government spending many of the reforms which the Social Democrats had reached, but productivity in the different cherished had to be sacrificed on the altar sectors should be affected in vastly of price stability.

* In order to cut down the keenness of the consumer to be parted with his number of hours of overtime being Karl Schiller has not come up with a money a ten per cent surcharge on worked declining the level of consumer income tax was imposed between August demand is no longer likely to act as a Maybe Schiller's long absence from Bonn 1970 and June this year. The five prop for the economy. thousand million Marks that this brought in were frozen in the Bundesbank vaults to compare the present situation with the along with the three milliard Marks 1966/67 recession, Pessimists reckon that



Federal state governments as the economic adjustment reserve.

* When all this failed to do the trick Karl Schiller spent a dramatic week fighting to free the parity of the Mark and won the day on 9 May. Thereby he introduced de facto a renewed revaluation "as the basis for a stabilisation of the domestic economic situation".

On that occasion Professor Schiller told the Bundestag: "The ninth of May is a day of stability... The way ahead towards achieving stability will still be hard. But the aim of stability is now no longer a mirage."

But now after five months of floating which has effectively revalued the Mark by more than ten per cent compared with the dollar and on average by more than seven per cent against other currencies the question whether the government is perhaps still chasing a mirage is still valid.

A look across our borders brings little comfort. Compared with international trends the Federal Republic is still in a favourable position. Even in Switzerland where stability is highly treasured the rate of inflation has reached 6.7 per cent; in the Netherlands the figure is 7.2 per cent and in Great Britain it is as high as 10.3

Although almost one million people are out of work in Great Britain wages and prices continue to climb gaily.

President Nixon, who promised his electorate equivalent keen fighting against inflation, has had just as bitter experiences as Premier Edward Heath. Despite recession and five million unemployed in America prices there rose by six per cent in 1970.

And again at the beginning of this year with another election campaign looming large when President Nixon again launched his promises and set the course for

n the next few months we will be

A faced with an economic development

that could become perilous for the individual and for people as a whole. This

All economic researchers and most of

be covered by sober calculations every-

body's figures for future economic trends

If nothing happens to change the trend

months and at a greater rate than that

which has been noted since the spring of

With the level of employment and the

Therefore it does not appear misplaced

this year. The overall level of productivity

t will all go down in the next few

is not being too alarmist.

are both sides of industry.

different ways.

employment and inflation. And so the unemployment figures in the United States climbed to the six-million mark.

Fearing that his goose would be cooked at the next election President Nixon saw no other choice but to implement protectionist measures and dictation of the economy - and this in a country where the freedom of the economy was always considered one of the great sacred cows.

In August he introduced a special import surcharge and a wage and price freeze to be effective until mid-November. And since then he has announced that even when these ninety days are up strict controls on wages, prices and even profits will be retained. What could not be achieved by economic means is now being tried by administrative moves.

The Scandinavian countries already put such moves into practice before America. In Britain and France too the degree of administrative interference in economic affairs is increasing.

Successes have in all cases been but slight. With their fear of difficulties on the domestic policy scene the govern-ments are fighting halfheartedly against the symptoms and above all against the causes of price troubles.

A more basic reason for monetary inflation, however, is the inflation of demands from all sides against which economic policies are well nigh impotent. Without taking account of the overall economic situation organised vested interest groups are pushing through their members' demands for higher subsidies, more wages and shorter working hours.

With the present degree of specialisation in our economy even small groups can blackmail society by stopping essential services such as the posts, rallways and air transport and can lame whole industries.

The demands of the consumer are being carried out and the consumer is not being warned off by higher and higher prices. After all he knows that another pay rise is expansion he could not escape the spectre just around the corner. At the same time stagflation - combined high un- everybody expects the State to produce

roads, higher subsidies, more pay for ch servants, more expenditure on the sciences, defence and the health servants The result is a continued strain on the economy and the symptom of the dise is inflation.

The old instruments of econor

consumers are not likely to be put offly a few per cent more on their tax Moreover no one takes promises of striving for stability seriously from a government which will soon have to stability.

While Karl Schiller is fighting despense by for price stability and his reputations an economic master, the Chancellor can not refrain from saying that the effort are not so serious. Before the delegated IG Metall and in the Bremen led election campaign Willy Brandt are election campaign Willy Brandt gm The Professor's working day obviously reassurances that "stabilisation of the implies such a tight schedule that he has economy must not take place over the w divide his time up into minutes. On his dead bodies of the workers."

surpassed in inconsistency by anyone an louse an alarm clock: when the saud has certainly not by the government. A though their spokesmen constantly make there sits a worried secretary who chimes loud laments whenever talk turns to in: "It's eleven o'clock," Time for the prices no day passes without their most Professor's next interview. ing about the consequences of efforts restore stability.

Nor has the CDU/CSU come up with recipe of how to restore stability and it is even after spending three quarters employment under the present chem | of an hour expressing his thoughts

Meanwhile Willy Brandt has distanced himself from "unrealistic suggestions about the degree of price stability that can be achieved in the short-term." And his Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schill ler would be content if he could achieve in the long-term no more than what he rejected in early 1970 when he stated | and in summer and warm in winter. optimistically: "Price increases of two or 2.5 per cent in the middle-term are too Afichael Jungbhit (Die Zeit, 15 October 1971)

Bonn must speak out as economy hits danger point

the politicians who deal with the ecoeither, since the factors that could affect nomy are agreed on their forecast. All a reflation of the economy are no longer major parties are in agreement as as favourable as they were five years ago. Inasmuch as economic happenings can

It is more difficult to keep a tight rein on inflation since the level of price increases is so high and in the light of the world currency crisis it is unlikely that our economy will be supported on this occasion by exports.

these lines is expected from the Bonn government in the next few weeks. It is one of their responsibilities to come clean to the citizens of this country about the economic situation.

Perhaps Willy Brandt has failed to make a statement on the economy - and he is the right man for the job - because his explains the delay.

We cannot escape unscathed after the diverted from the budgets of central and . we will not get off so lightly this time, purely economic terms there are two magicians in the government. In

possible courses in a phase where rece sion is on the way in. A booster call given by means of government contracts, particularly in the building industries lower interest rates and a repayment taxes or lowering of the present tax rates.

Such measures could mean that pro duction capacities here would be used in the full again. But price rises would continue.

The other possibility is to wait for part stability as a solid basis for growth prosperity. This method is favoured b hose who point out that price rises sabotage all efforts to distribute wealth

Since the Bundesbank decided to men credit easier to come by we have come realise that economic policymakers all not stability fanatics. They do pay attel tion to industry and the needs of those who earn their bread from it. But Bom does not intend the Bundesbank's action to be taken as a booster. There is a aversion in Bonn to a shot-in-the-arm of this kind, partly because the level of prices for consumer goods is about six per cent up on the figures for the same period

of last year. Here and there people are showing less long years of economic boom. There are no and less effort and the desire to get thing done is beginning to flag. But ou

more and more for society - schools in WORKING CONDITIONS

Munich professor recommends 6-hour day instead of 4-day week

The old instruments of economic policy-making are no longer effective deals out a wage and price freeze at American dockers are out on strike.

Although Karl Schiller's additional to per cent on the taxes froze five thousened power the German consumer's spending spree in April this year was sixteen power than at the same time last year and another nine per cent in June.

At a time when the purchase of consumer goods has prestige value in society and omnipresent adventising makes for a constantly increasing need consumers are not likely to be put offly a few per cent more on their tent.

lesk he has three different hour glasses Naturally the Opposition is not being going at the same time. It is not necessary un through your time is up. Behind him

Despite the constant demands made on him Professor Müller-Limmroth is of mazing vitality and shows no signs of Mhouta break.

from time to time he draws contentedy on his eigar and swivels in his office dair, which he describes as "optimally omfortable". Apart from being comtely adjustable to fit the body and how movement the chair is covered with kepskin which the Professor explains is

Man at work is now subject to compleby different demands, the Professor explains. In the past the main demand on im was for hard physical graft but now with mechanisation, automation and ramalisation it is his nerves and mind that warthe brunt.

fren in factories any number of people employed in a controlling function, whing clocks and dials and operating These workers must keep their community at all times during the shift bilat they can leap into action at any They can never relax.

The daily graph of a man is as follows: morning about six o'clock he begins low-average output. He reaches his peak at eleven. After lunch signs of ereep up on him no matter

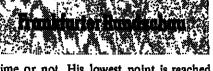
Continued from page 10

momic system cannot function withadividuals being given incentives to taler productivity.

is one of the most pressing tasks of government in Bonn to extricate the will from this situation as quickly as

I is essential that the government down this wall of silence with to the present state of the ecomy or there is a danger that it will fall ween two stools.

And words alone are not sufficient. (Frenkfurter Rundschau, 15 October 1971)



time or not. His lowest point is reached about two in the afternoon.

He is able to reach another peak of activity towards four o'clock but this is not so productive or energetic as the eleven o'clock spurt. From then on there is an irrevocable downward trend. The absolute low of human activity is in the wee small hours about two a.m. This is

critical for those on the nightshift. Therefore if a constant level of productivity is to be expected from an eight hour shift those concerned must have an opportunity to stoke up their reserves.

If a man is forced to completely exhaust himself day in and day out he becomes nervous and irritable and in the end falls sick. "Apart from holiday times this stress is often imposed throughout a whole life-time," the Professor said.

He added: "Demands on the nerves are in the long run far more hazardous than bodily exhaustion."

The greatest difficulty on the factory floor or in offices today consists of reconciling this biological graph to the productive powers of the work force. It must be taken into account that the ability to concentrate is subject to ups and downs. For a brainworker as opposed to manual labourer twenty minutes is the maximum period for which he can be expected to concentrate fully and remain equally attentive and on the qui vive. Another factor is that the degree of attentiveness is practically dependent on conditions at the place of work.

Experts say that today about half of the so-called open-plan offices are not up to scratch. They lack the amenities that make such rooms tolerable such as full airconditioning, sound-proofing, carpeting, well designed furniture, good lighting,

Professor Müller-Limmroth said: "I am not basically against open-plan offices but they should be broken up in some way, for example with shelves for books or flowers. This would help to cut down the disruptive noise level caused by interviews, telephones and the di i of modern office machinery.

The sheer monotony of sounds from adding machines or comptometers can lower the level of concentration. At the same time the soporific effect of these noises can cause metabolical disorders. such as a nervy stomach, heart ailments and circulatory dysfunctions. The result of this can be irritability and even apathy. Soft music is one way of overcoming this.

An important part of productivity at work is quite literally the climate at the place of work: heating, lighting and airconditioning. Professor Müller-Limmroth's institute has stated that the air temperature should be between 70 and 74 degrees Fahrenheit, the rate ment of the air from airconditioning should not be more than 0.2 metres per second and the relative humidity should be between forty and sixty per cent. For absolute maximum of concentration the upper limit of "wind speed" in a room should be half the above mentioned

Another factor to be taken into account is difference in the sexes. As women have a thicker layer of fat under their skin their skin temperature drops quicker which explains why at places of work where men and women are together the women tend to complain of feeling cold while the men are too warm.

Professor Müller-Limmroth said: "From the managerial point of view it is never wrong to invest in anything that makes for greater efficiency at the place of

In the draughtsman's office the controlled bodily movements required become more accurate. Typists make fewer errors. There is less inefficiency on the

Food too should be geared to pro-fessional requirements. It should not contain too much fat and should be rich in high quality animal albumen. A most important requirement is sufficient vitamin B-1, which can be obtained from dark breads and Swedish bread, oats, lean pork, milk and curds.

Now we have pinpointed the mortal sins at a place of work: a bad climate, noise and monotony, poor furnishings and fittings leading to bad posture, bad eating habits and a lack of refreshment pauses. In addition the Professor adds: Bad sleeping habits, an incorrect rhythm of work and refreshment and bad holiday

This, Professor Müller-Limmroth explains quite rightly, is a bone of con-

of shortening the work period I would be all in favour of cutting the amount of work done per day and making the cuts in the second half of the shift where a working man uses up more of his reserves and is then subjected to the mad rush to get home through the evening traffic chaos. Instead of giving workers a longer weekend which they would only tend to use in haring around with their car it would be far better from the point of view of work and health to strive for the six-hour day rather than the four-day week."

The main reason for the Professor's

ideas, he explains thus: "We know the effect long layoffs cause to work and productivity and from the medical point of view the third day of a holiday is crisis day. If a man goes back to work after a three-day layoff his productivity subsides noticeably. One symptom of this is how uncertain many drivers are on a Monday morning."

Unfortunately stress at work today is having a disturbing effect on sleep. People today go to bed much later than their parents and grandparents' generation in the days before electric light or television. After the intensive strain of work they have difficulty falling asleep. Normally a healthy man falls immediately into a deep sleep and then gradually returns to consciousness towards morning. More and more people today do not follow this graph in their sleep. Many wake up between three and four o'clock have difficulty falling asleep again and then cannot drag themselves out of bed in the

Therefore, in the Professor's opinion, it is most important for people to have two holidays a year. He is not in favour of holidays shorter than three weeks in length and favours two four-week holidays every year.

Moreover the ability to find relaxation and refreshment varies with the seasons and according to professions. For those who require physical fitness holidays in July and August with a good dose of ultraviolet sunlight are the best type.

For those who suffer from metabolical malfunctions such as nervy stomach, heart complaints and insomnia, mainly mental workers, the best time to take a holiday is January and February. Insomniacs should take winter holidays.

These holiday schedules for mental or physical workers are in no way dependent on where they take their holidays. If they feel like flying to Bangkok there is no objection. The most important point is to get out of the treadmill, eat regularly and slowly, go to bed at the right time and take plenty of walks in the fresh air.

In conclusion Professor Wolf Müller-Limmroth said: "Human energy is far too expensive and far too precious to be Ingeborg Münzing

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 9 October 1971)

DAG social welfare plans vaguely worded



Delegates' comments ranged from "Marxistic" and "most grave" to "as binding as a Neckermann mail-order catalogue". These wide-ranging appraisals referred to the new programme of social welfare that had just been approved by DAG, the West German White-Collar Workers' Union, at its national congress in Nuremberg.

The result of this heavy toil was a compromise corresponding to the wide range of party-political views represented by this organisation.

Controversial points were at times so vaguely formulated that they could in many cases be interpreted in a variety of different ways. In other sections of the programme it was easy to see through the attempt to veil wishywashy statements with tough words.

In places where no unity at all was possible the congress report skated round

The delegates' debate reached fever pitch above all at the question of land laws. The committee had not satisfied itself with a non-binding desire to see reform in this sphere, but had also submitted detailed suggestions for countering land speculation.

According to this land and building

sites should be made over to the State as so-called higher property. For their erstwhile owners there would remain legal rights of usage as "sub property owners". But the land would no longer be theirs to speculate with.

This suggestion was like a red rag to the property ideologists. They spoke in terms of socialisation and confiscation. Confirmed Christian Democrats at this threatened that they have to consider seriously their membership of the DAG if their objections fell on deaf ears.

But the love of house and garden prevailed and the majority of the delegates with their more conservative out-look refused to give their approval to the committee's concept. So the final version appearing in the DAG programme was that "something must be done about it!" The whole catalogue of ideas contained

little of any originality. The demands for worker participation on an equal basis, profit sharing and the introduction of a flexible retiring age — to name but a few - have been raised time and again by unions.

But despite many surface flaws this programme gives the DAG a platform from which to launch its social welfare

Chairman Hermann Brandt summed up: "The discussion will never cease. We don't want stagnation, we want pro-Peter Pragal

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 October 1971)



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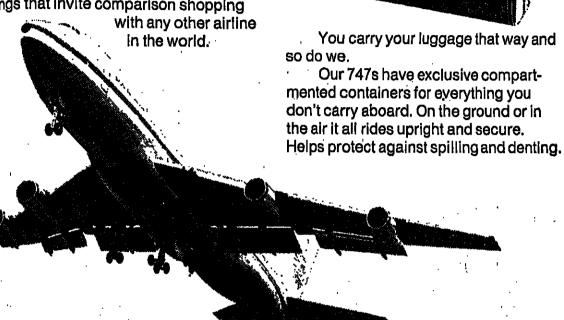
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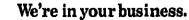
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■ NARCOTICS

Police advise parents how to counter drug menace



Recently Federal Republic police or ganised a special drug fighting week in which they concentrated on the main areas of attention in their anti-drug campaign. The main centre of attention was to enlighten the general public about the unscrupulous exploitation by dealers and smugglers as well as combatting criminal acts carried out in an attempt to procure drugs, and as a consequence of taking them. Such criminal acts are causing increasing worry.

Felonies in connection with drugtaking or dealing increased last year by more than 238 per cent over the previous year. Another massive increase is expected for

In a statement in connection with this police campaign by Richard Lehner, Lower Saxony Minister of the Interior, he said: "The drugtaker is more and more often under the influence of other criminal elements since he rarely has sufficient money to procure the drugs he needs. Therefore the actual crime of messing with drugs is directly linked with crimes committed before and after taking them."

With posters and leaflets the police are trying to bring home to young people that their efforts are directed against the seducers and not the seduced. They have devised slogans such as "Drugs; You end up on the scrapheap and the pusher cries

Parents and teachers are aimed at in brochures with slogans such as "Ruin the hashish business!" The police are in this way trying to drum up reinforcements against drug abuse and crime.

Drastic examples from police files throw light on the realities of the dope scene and warn "next time it could be a

In Lower Saxony alone the figures for drugtaking are warning enough. In the seven months up till the end of August this year drugtaking was on the increase. In 1966 Lower Saxony had only 122

cases of crime in connection with narcotics. In 1966 this figure had doubled and in 1970 it leapt up to 1,198. In the first seven months of 1971 alone 1,502 cases were reported.

The number of minors involved has shot up even faster. In 1966 there were six, by 1969 this had risen to 127, in 1970 it was 345 and by the end of August 1971 a further 277.

In 1966 there were two chemist shop break-ins with the aim of stealing drugs. There was little change in this figure by 1969 but in 1970 there was a major increase to 78 thefts and in the first seven months of this year there were 203:

"What can we do about it?" the police statement asks on behalf of the general public. The answers they give: * Take an interest in your children's problems and those of other young

* Never forget the important sense of family loyalty and security and provide a sound basis for mutual trust.

*Don't put talking about drugs on your list of taboos. Discuss narcotics at length with your children in a matter-offact way. Never encourage the secrecy that often surrounds drugtaking in the

* Experience of late shows that apart from the curiosity factor drugs are often seen as the last resort for mental torment. Do not let your children get into such a

 Help solve your children's problems in the presence of other people from their groups of friends who are recognised by the youngsters, accepted by them and with whom they have daily contact.

* If you feel you are not competent to handle the situation because your family problems are worse than you ever suspected do not hesitate to seek the advice of

All health offices in this country are available for consultations.

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 4 October 1971)

Increased drugtaking in prisons

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

L patients smoke tranquillizers, inhale hair-sprays, get a fix with smuggled dope by injecting themselves with a ballpen and swallow spoonful after spoonful of powdered coffee straight from the lar.

In order to forget their drab every-day existence they sacrifice their health and stake their lives. It is not only in the outside world but also behind prison bars that doctors and welfare workers have unexpectedly come up against the drug

It is easier to confiscate drugs from convicts than anyone else. But they do not let it stop there.

"We will have to come up with something," stressed Eckard Reith from Mannheim at a congress of about fifty prison doctors from the Federal Republic, Switzerland and Austria recently in Mu-

On the question of drug dependency the discussion showed that there was large-scale perplexity.

Dr Georg Zylka, senior physician to Munich prisons, stressed that "we in Munich are no longer able to bother about small scale drug-taking" and he

n order to achieve intoxication the recounted incidents "which made us run not and cold".

He was shocked at the increase in the number of suicides in prison. Hans Herrmannsdörfer from the juvenile prison in Erbach said that the majority of his patients with a drug-taking record realised that they were running

the risk of killing themselves. They

preferred a "short, beautiful world of dreams" to a "long, dreary existence". The prison doctors meeting in Munich were not able to produce statistics. Since familiarity with drugs has virtually become part of the special image of a juvenile delinquent the young offender when put behind bars has to make it his

boast that he has taken all kinds of drugs. His boasts are not always true and therefore any statistics drawn up may err on the disquieting side, and figures are also distorted by the fact that prison officers do not know the different kinds

One prison doctor complained that an old lag who has been caught in possession of drugs by a prison officer can easily pass off the contraband as normal to-

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 October 1971)

n the fight against crime in Europe there is a lot to be desired at the national police headquarters and at Interpol, according to the three hundred crime prevention officers who met recently at the conference "Kripo International" in Wuppertal.

During the lectures and discussions there was no shortage of self-criticism and suggested improvements. Although crime rates in European countries are continuing to increase in direct proportion to increasing prosperity the crime prevention officers said that they believed they could put up a fight against gangsters.

But they called for legal and organisational improvements to help them with their difficult task. The conference was stepped up, and the laws governing concerned with two types of criminal in registration of guests in hotels should particular, the bank robbers and the narcotics smugglers.

The police officials, including those from the Interpol offices in Paris, said that they had not been able to collect sufficient information about the way of life and methods of operation of bank

This point was stressed by Criminal Director Günter Bauer from Wuppertal in a lecture on the fight against international gangs of robbers. Of the approximately 235 bank robberies every year in the reliance on it.

A policeman's lot is still not a happy one

Federal Republic alone only about one half could be solved.

The insufficient degree of success in clearing up these crimes prompted Herr Bauer to make the following claims: powers of arrest and bans on the possession of weapons must be tighter security measures to prevent the theft of identity papers from town halls should be once again be more strictly enforced. When bank robbers are caught they should be deprived of their driving licence

and any vehicle in their possession. Gunter Bauer told the police that they should spend less time following the movements of old bank robbers who had retired from their profession and concentrate far more on keeping tabs on up-and-coming young hoodlums.

Chance was often on the side of law, he said, but warned against placing too much and the Hans Willenweber

The fight against the narcotics syndicates has still not been won, but the German member of Interpol in Paris, Dr Rebscher, prophesied that governments, the police and customs officials would succeed gradually in stopping the supplies of drugs getting through.

Senior police official Hjalmar Friberg from Stockholm said that he had not as yet had any explanation given him of why the major drug smugglers of the Federal Republic, the United States and Oriental countries concentrated to such an extent on the relatively small area of

He said that hundreds of thousands of capsules containing these poisonous substances had been dropped by air over Sweden and opium and heroin were even being sold in liquid form in cola and lemonade drinks. The police in Sweden had even confiscated toothpicks impregnated with LSD.

Hjalmar Friberg gave details of hashish confiscations in 1970 at important drug smuggling centres as follows: Frankfurt 1,300 kilograms, Hamburg 1,000 kg, Paris 654 kg, London 490 kg, Copenhagen 500 kg and Stockholm 90 kg.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 September 1971)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Juvenile crime

the age of 21 and male.

try, 48 per cent in fact, and one; He is so sick and tired of the sight of every eight women, 12 per cent, do a small protein as contained in steak, soft wear a wedding ring, according to the sight of survey conducted by the Wicker has like amount in concentrated form.

women were their wedding ring on the linkers he puts on another 33 pounds right hand, and 14 per cent of men at make the next year his prospects at the nine per cent of women were the ringer thank Olympics will decline consider-

The survey further revealed that 51 pt Weight lifter Rudolf Mang from Bellencent of those asked wore an engagement way is but one of any number of athletes ring. Forty nine per cent claimed has got up this morning determined to (Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 30 Septembrill) Klercay.

Sauna baths are gaining popularity in the Federal Republic, according to the Federal Sauna Association in Bath Commentitive or top-Glight sport is the the Federal Sauna Association in Ball Godesberg. The Association stated that the 3,000 public saunas in this county attracted 3 million people last year. The main reasons these people gave for swelling it out, according to an Association survey, were relexation and refreshmed toughening up, fitness and — particular in the case of women who made up at the per cent of sauna bathers — "god looks".

Sauna fans are mainly between these lifeting in the case of the main per cent of sauna bathers — "god looks", according to an Association wiles than deadly earnest. Hoden sport, which used to be the per cent of sauna bathers — "god looks", according to an association that has long since ceased to wanted the among that the long since ceased to wanted the samingly harmless name given to an accupation that has long since ceased to wanted the samingly harmless name given to an accupation that has long since ceased to wanted the samingly harmless name given to an accupation that has long since ceased to wanted the samingly harmless name given to an accupation that has long since ceased to wanted the samingly harmless name given to an accupation that has long since ceased to wanted the samingly harmless name given to an accupation that has long since ceased to wanted the samingly harmless name given to an accupation that has long since ceased to wanted the samingly harmless name given to an accupation that has long since ceased to wanted the samingly harmless name given to an accupation that has long since ceased to wanted the samingly harmless name given to an accupation that has long since ceased to wanted the samingly harmless name given to an accupation that has long since ceased to wanted the samingly harmless name given to an accupation that has long since ceased to wanted the samingly harmless name given to an accupation that has long since ceased to wanted the samingly harmless name given to an accupation that has long since ceased to wanted the samingly harmless name given to an accupation that has long since ceased

Sauna fans are mainly between these of 21 and 50 with young people up to the age of thirty forming about a third. According to the Association the base advert for the Finnish style of bath care from personal recommendations. Such two per cent of those questioned and what began as a hobby two per cent of those questioned at the lightened only by a they had first tried it on the advect of kudos.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 8 October 1971)

Bonn females

ed: "The Federal Republic capital's that it can be guaranteed that men have a wide choice of girls in the capital because of the excess of females, must be taken with a pinch of salt."

In a recent census it was revealed that for every 100 men in the capital population 300,000 - there were on 110 females.

The reason for this is that there been an amaigamation of Bad Godesbert Beuel and eight other neighbouring banisations with Bonn.

Prior to this the chances for Both females was twice as low since for ever 120 women there were 100 men. (Frankfurier Rundschau, 12 October 1971)

The modern athlete trains to be a dehumanised super-human

illi Weyer (FDP), Interior Ministrates and coaches frequently differ in the North-Rhine-Westphatia the critical observer in their assess-state government, has expressed compatitive sport and all that at the increase in juvenile crime.

In an interview on Deutschlanding Thomas Zacharias, for instance, radio station, he said that every on the compatitive sport and all that every one in the coughest of training person involved in serious their, durants article by Horst Vetten on "Sport to private property or robbery washed affecteds" outlines ideas that are not the age of 21 and male. ie age of 21 and male. | brid in their entirety by the sports (Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 Septembrish entit Süddeutsche Zeitung.

No rings

No rings

Wellenberg, Swabia, started his day by way to breakfast his way through a part of the six thousand calories he arry, 48 per cent in fact and consume daily.

The Institute asked married people "Do you wear a wedding or engagement ring and if so on which finger?"

Ten yoars ago 38 per cent of the manier asked and nine per cent of the manier women said that they did not wear wedding ring.

In then settled down to his day's work, thick largely consists of lifting weights amounting to many times his own two subhalf hundredweight.

To his dismay his calorie intake and comput have remained roughly equal wedding ring.

According to a survey conducted a be result that he has put on no extra 1971 thirty nine per cent of the manner with Yet if experience is anything to men and 79 per cent of the manner pby put on weight he must.

wk out even harder today than they did

only needs to treble the number of miletes, roughly fifteen thousand, who Sauna gains fans who taking part in next year's Olympic Games to visualise the equivalent of the mulation of a medium-sized town all

men or women athletes can read wover what exemplary creatures

hadlines and public discourses their theaking effort is made out to be in much the same way as active as the highest of virtues. le State, regardless of the ideology to

which it professes, decorates its athlete-heroes with awards and medals, society something he is left to cope with himself. considers them to be its pride and joy and worldwide obeisance to brawn differs in degree only from one country to the

Regardless whether the winner of the Olympic gold medal at Munich in the high-jump is an American or a Russian there will be some people among the audience who view the achievement purely in terms of increasingly defying the power of gravity.

By and large, though, the high-jump gold medal will merely be viewed as part and parcel of the sum total of victories and defeats. For propaganda purposes it will be part of a variation on the theme of competition between countries and class

Once he is involved in the machinery of competitive sport the athlete is virtually unable to extricate himself from the ins and outs of his chosen field of interest.

He is dependent on society because he allows himself to be either assisted or maintained by society and he is in far less of a position than almost anyone else in a society geared to accomplishment to pull

Prearranged norms subjected to critical scrutiny by the entire country determine his daily round. He eats, drinks and sleeps according to plan, even regulating his sex life according to schedule.

In what are often months of restraint he subordinates his wishes to a scale of values and concentrates his creative energy and instinct on a few brief moments of ill-out effort on the day. Top-flight athletes are models of self-

restraint but the element of self is somewhat restricted. His every need is catered for by a retinue of coaches and

charge's athletic machinery. They measure his heartbeat and blood pressure, check his pace and angle of throw, ensure that his right biceps are half as large again as his left, boost impetus or stamina and fatten a weight-lifter or slim a boxer as

In a word, they manipulate his body in such a way as to ensure peak performance. There he is, a miracle of muscle and ligament. And although the top-flight

something he is left to cope with himself. When Vera Nikolic of Yugoslavia, the European 800 metres champion, proved a failure at the 1968 Mexico Olympics she

ried to commit suicide. Ricky Bruch, Sweden's white hope in the discus, was upset by a horoscope on the flight to Helsinki and the European athletics championships. His reaction was virtually to demolish the aeroplane cabin in mid-air.

Before the starter's gun sounds Heide Rosendahl of this country performs a number of exercises designed to aid concentration and bringing to mind the prayer rites of Tibetan monks.

Athletes may not be relieved of the psychic burden but the physical side has en perfected to a degree. Specialists at various faculties have contributed towards a tuning of athletes' bodies as a result of which the tail end of an Olympic 10,000 metres today is still a good ten seconds faster than the 1936 record-

Merely to qualify for participation the 1936 Olympic hammer-throwing gold medallist would have to throw the hammer 33 feet further than he did to win Olympic gold thirty-five years ago.

It will not be long before women clear seven metres (23 feet) in the long-jump. Yet at Berlin in 1936 a jump of this distance would have been sufficient to

win a man Olympic gold.
Incredible though improvements on this scale may seem the sporting public is never satisfied. For them the incredible is a matter of course. The fans do not hope, they do not expect, they demand that records fall, or at least that their man or

At the Tokyo Olympics Ingrid Becker of this country was only two centimetres short of an Olympic bronze medal in the long-jump. She spent the rest of the day running the gauntlet of commiseration. That evening a press conference was held

at which she put in an appearance. Ingrid was the world's fourth-best unfortunately. It might have been a funeral gathering until someone naively went up to her and congratulated her on

sequences directed by a variety of foreign

her performance, saying that fourth-best was something to write home about. Otherwise self-controlled, Ingrid Becker

1972 Olympics filmmakers lined up

The film of the 1972 Munich Olympics has now been arranged, the Olympic organising committee having awarded the contract to Bavaria Studios of Munich and Wolpert Pictures of Los Angeles.
The two companies will foot the bill and no further financing will be needed.

The contract includes a right to a say in the artistic direction of the film for the organising committee, a point on which a number of previous negotiations have come to grief.

The film is to include a number of

directors including, it is hoped, Fred Zinnemann, Billy Wilder, Roman Polanski, Akiro Kurosawa, Richard Lester, John Schlesinger, Federico Fellini, Ing-mar Bergman, Franco Zeffelini, Michelangelo Antonioni, Vittorio de Sica and

The producers are thinking in terms of a German director coordinating film work, possibly Michael Pfleghaar. (Die Welt, 12 October 1971)

burst into tears. It was, she said, the first time that day anyone had congratulated

Top-flight athletes are geared to win and this compulsion affects their personalities accordingly, so much so that they can no longer distinguish between natural reactions and what they have drilled into

They no longer train, they put their whole lives into their work but fail to realise the fact or if they do so take good care to forget it. The net result of their efforts is assessed by millions of people in terms of the times and distances that flash on the scoreboard.

Months and years of hard work are reduced to tenths of a second and fractions of a centimetre. Horst Vetten (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 October 1971)

Sports league membership nears 11 million

Next year, Olympic year, the Federal Republic Sports League, an organi-sation to which virtually all sports associations and clubs in the country are affiliated, will almost certainly boast eleven million members.

Over the last twelve months 672,472 new members have joined the DSB, to use German initials, bringing total membership to 10,794,018.

The DSB is not only by far the largest organisation in he Federal Republic inclusive of West Berlin but has yet again increased its lead over other organi-

Between July 1970 and the end of this June membership increased all over the country, the record being in Schleswig-Holstein where campaigning resulted in an 8.9-per-cent increase.

The largest affiliated association is the Federal Republic Football League, which now boasts a membership of 2.93 million. As in the past the gymnasts are runnets-up with an organised membership of 2.36

In order of numerical strength the next on the list are the marksmen, with 723,724 members, the athletes, with 635,601 members, the swimmers, with 467,040 members, and the handball players, with 417,762 members.

The number of yachtsmen affiliated to the yachting association has declined by 14.5 per cent. Other sports associations with declining membership figures are the golfers (8.4 per cent), water-skiers (6.2 per cent), exponents of the modern pentathlon (4.9 per cent), ice-skaters (3.5 per cent), chess-players (2.3 per cent), amateur boxers (1.5 per cent) and cyclists (0.5 per cent). In several instances the decline is something of a danger signal.

Despite many mergers the number of sports clubs increased by 626 during the period under review, though definitely fewer new clubs are being founded. The total number of sports clubs in the Federal Republic and West Berlin is

DSB president Dr. Wilhelm. Kregel of Celle described the membership increase as an impressive contribution by our (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 October 1971)

9A \$ 0.05 Af 10 DA 0.60 Esc. 1 \$ m n 45 10 c.	Colombia col. \$ 1 Congo (Brazzavilla) F.C.F.A. 30 Congo (Kinshasa) Makula 7 Costa Rica C 0.85	Formosa NT E 5.— Prance FF 0.00 Gabou F.C.F.A. 30.— Gambla 11 d Germany DM 1.— Ghana cedi 0.12 Great Britain	Indonesia Rp. 15.— fran RI 10.— fraq 50 fils froland I d 0.40 fiaity Lir. 80 fvery Coast F.C.F.A. 30.—	Malawi 11 d Malaysia M, \$ 0.40 Mali FM 60.— Mexico \$ 1.50 Moracco DM85 Mozambique Esc. 1.— Nepsi Mohur 1.—	Paraguay G. 18.— Peru B. 3.50 Philippines P. phil 0.60 Poland ZI. 0.60 Portugal Bzc. 1.— Rhodesta II d Ruands F. Rw 12.—	Sudan PT 5. Syris £ 8 6. Tensenia EAs 0. Thailend B 3. Trinided and Tobago BWI \$ 0. Togo F.C.F.A. 30.
	Costa Rics C 0.53 Cubs P 0.13 Cyprus 11 d Czedoslovskia Kcs 0.50 Dahomey F.C.P.A. 30.— Denmark Dom. Rep. RD \$ 0.15	Great Britain 5 p Graece 0 Pr 4. Gualemela Q 0.15 Gusyana BWI \$ 0.20 Guinea P.G. 30.— Haiti G 0.65 Honduras L 0.25	Ivery Coast F.C.F.A. 30.— Ismaica 11 d Japan Yen 50 Jorden 50 fils Kenye EAS 0.25 Kuwait 50 fils Laos Kip 60.— Labanon P 40.— Liberia Lib 8 0.15	Netherlands Hfl 0.50 Netherlands Antilles G, ant 0.25 New Zesland 9 c. Nicaragus C 0.85 Niger F.C.F.A. 30.— Nigeria 11 d	Rumania Leu 0.50 Saudi Arabia RL 0.60 Sweden skr 0.50 Switzerland F.C.F.A. 30.— Sierra Leone Somalia 5h 50 0.80 South Africa Rand 0.10	Togo F.C.P.A. 30- Turksy T & 1.1 Turksy S 1 Uganda BAs 0.2 UAR PT 5- Uruguay P 20- USA & 0.2 USSR Rbl. 9.1 Venezuela B 0.4
F.C.F.A 30 — Can \$ — 20	El Salvador Eth. \$ 0.30 Ethiopia 11 d	Hong Kong HK \$ 0.70 Hungary Ft 1.— Iceland Kr 5.—	Libys 50 Mills Luxembourg 1fr 6 Madagastar PM 30	Norway nkr 0.90 Pakisjan Rs 0.60 Panama B. 0.15	South Kores Won 35.— S. Viet Nam V.N. 8 15.— Spain Pts 8.—	Yugoslavia Din. 1. Zembia 11